FOR——SAKE DO DRINK
A MATURE WHISKY.
You can get P & O at every Dealer and it is 10 Years' Old.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,996—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1900.

PROPERTY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1813.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th July.
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	R. Mayer	5,400	25th July 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Cassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 23rd July 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,272	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Peydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be earned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 24th July.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 26th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, to the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Aug.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 4th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about the 26th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
SULTAN	2884	Stahl	3rd Aug.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 6th July., 1900.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY, Markur's Building Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool,

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are collected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

TREACHER & CO.'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM BEST DISTILLERIES.

	Ordinary Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.
"FINE OLD GLENLIVET." A special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	27 0	24 0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR. A genuine ripe old Whisky. Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	36 8	32 8
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Phœnix Whisky. A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste.	29 0	26 0
"OLD IRISH." This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit	29 0	26 0
"DIABETES" WHISKY	28 0	25 0
SPECIAL WHISKY	26 8	23 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BURGHAM'S CURES Dyspepsia, constipation, and sick headache; none approaches its merits as a remedy for nervous weakness caused by Mental or Physical overexertion. It is not a purgative, does not contain Phosphorus or Iron, but simply vegetable ingredients, acting on the Bowels and Liver and keeping the alimentary canal in normal and perfect state. Rs. 2 at MADON SONS and Co., Esplanade Cross Road. QUICK TONIC.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

SHAMROCK JEWELLERY.

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
SHAMROCK BROOCHES
SHAMROCK LOCKETS
SHAMROCK PENDANTS
SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
SHAMROCK MATCH BOXES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,
THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA!!!
ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The never failing Specific for Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and Settled Consumption. A powerful VOICE TONIC.
Per Bottle, Annas 8 and Annas 14.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broke to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Spoe per measen	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied &c.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND CONCERT

Will be given by the P. and O. R. M. S. "CALEDONIA,"

by kind permission of Capt. GORDON,

AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 24TH JULY,

AT 9 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Overture,...Mignonette.....The Ship's Band
2 Song .....The Old Plaid Shawl.....L B Macauley
3 Song .....All over the Shop .....V Charnley
4 Song .....The Windmill .....W W Phillips,
5 Violin Solo.Simple Avue.....F Saisey
6 Song .....The hole in the Shutter.....G Moase
7 Song .....Bid me to Love.....T Holding
8 Flute Solo.Selected .....A E Lacoohee,
9 Song .....The Song of the Scythe.....I Cossins,
10. Song with Chorus Sons of England .....Captain Gordon.

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART II.

1 Selection ...Scotch Airs ... .The Ship's Band,
2 Song .....There is a tavern in the Town.....G Dowd,
3 Song .....Terry.....M Henderson,
4 Song .....When the old man came home sober.....W Moth,
5 Exhibition.Club Swinging.....A E Lacoohee
6 Song .....Bedouin Love Song .....T Holding,
7 Song .....One of the Boys.....V Charnley,
8 Song .....The King's Champion.....W. W. Phillips,
9 Instrumental Trio....Selected.....The Ship's Band,
10 Song with Chorus.....Who carries the Gun.....Captain Gordon.

TO BE CONCLUDED WITH A GRAND PATRIOTIC TABLEAU ENTITLED "RULE BRITANNIA."

Reserved Seats.....Two Rupees
Second " .....One Rupee
Back " .....Eight Annas

Tickets may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Lt., Hummum Street, and at the Institute. A limited number of free passes for sailors may be had from the Harbour Chaplain.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "CHINA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, which will be landed at the Victoria Dock No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1900.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to MONDAY, the 3rd September, 1900, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1901.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt.-Col., R. F., Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 20th July 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of GOVERDHANDAS MANCHARAM, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

THAKORDAS GOVERDHANDAS, son of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Agiary Lane, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred; and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING, The 19th day of July, 1900.

Messrs. CHUNIS MOTILAL and MALVI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High-water, 10-23m, 10-0a. Low water, 3-10m., 4-20a.
Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 4-45 p.m, (weather permitting).
Concert, Seamen's Institute, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m. (weather permitting)

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per extra s.s. China, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow.—Mails for China and Japan, per Transport Zamania and R. I. M. S. Clive, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m. on Wednesday and Friday, the 25th and 27th instant respectively.

THE FATAL AFFRAY AT PAREL.—Before Mr. J. W S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Francis Gomes, an apprentice fitter employed at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, at Parel, was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Peter Paul De Silva, a fellow-fitter, aged nineteen years. Mr. Ashbury, pleader, who appeared for the accused, applied for bail. The magistrate refused the application and remanded the case.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Edmond Isaac alias Din Mahomed, a Dutch convert to Mahomedanism, was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of a bicycle, valued at Rs. 150, belonging to Ashana Gunga. The bicycle, it appears, was entrusted to the accused for repairs, and he afterwards disposed it of. The case was remanded to enable the police to recover the machine.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—It is very warm here. Rain has held off since the 12th instant. At several points it has not rained as yet while at other places more rain is required, sowing operations there being just finished. Wells at Bhownagar which were almost dry have been replenished by the recent downpour. If the rain continue to hold off we are in for another famine. Rekdas containing iron pots with fire in them fed by sulphur and tar are being burnt in the streets and public roads of Bhownagar.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Prodana Nevesta — Smetana.
Fantastic Dance	Dodo — Buck.
Selection	The Mikado — Sullivan.
Valse	Soiree D'Ete — Waldteufel.
Selection	The Geisha — Sidney Jones.
Polka	Ionian — Wardroper.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Harry Vithoo, a Hindu, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased resided at Agripada and was employed as a labourer, on board the steam-ship Zamania, now lying in the Dry Dock. On Saturday Harry was working on board, when he accidentally fell into No. 1 hold. When being hauled up on the deck the deceased was found unconscious, bleeding from a wound on the head. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from fracture of the skull. He died in the hospital on Sunday evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital regarding the deaths of Abdoola Kalco and Lalmahomed, both Mahomedan labourers, employed on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Culna. On Saturday morning the two deceased, along with several other labourers were cleaning out the superheater of the vessel, when a quantity of steam escaped from the steering pipe and scalded the two deceased and another labourer. It appears that the fourth engineer, who was unaware of the men working at the superheater, opened the steam valve in the steering engine-room thereby letting the steam in. Both the deceased were removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where they died on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH OF MR. DORABJI BHIKAJI BHURDA.—During the early hours of Sunday morning, Mr. Dorabji Bhikaji Bhurda, the eldest son of Mr. Bhikaji Byramji Bhurda, originally of Tarapore but who carried on extensive trade in partnership with his brother Mr. Cowasji Byramji Bhurda, at Damaun, died at an advanced age. Mr. Dorabji spent the bulk of his life in managing the business of his uncle and father-in-law, Mr. Cowasji Byramji Bhurda Damaunwala. Mr. Dorabji was a true type of a conservative Parsi. He was held in high respect by the Parsi communities of Udvada and Damaun as well as the officials and other people who came in contact with him. Owing to advanced age he had been ailing for some time and was under the treatment of Dr. John Moniz. He leaves behind him an aged widow and his sons, Mr. Cowasji Dorabji Bhurda and Mr. Jalbhai Dorabji Bhurda, B. A., the proprietor of the New High School at Bombay and a large circle of friends and relatives to bemoan his loss.

DESERTED BY THE MOTHER.—On Sunday morning, the police on certain information previously received, went to the compound of one Tribhowandas Jadowji, at Upper Duncan Road, and there found in the ruins of an old house a newly-born male child. The child was alive and crying. The police had it removed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, where it died about three hours after admission, death being due to exposure. From enquiries made it was ascertained that one Kassi, a Hindu widow, who resided in a chawl, close by, was seen at the spot where the child was found. The police questioned the woman who made a statement admitting that she deserted the child after being delivered and pointed out the spot where she had left the infant. The mother, being ill, was removed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital where she has been detained. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the hospital on the body of the child. The jury returned a verdict that the child died from exposure having been deserted by its mother.

A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Nagindas Narbheram with criminal trespass. Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused. Mahomed bin Shek Abdul, the complainant in the case, stated that at midnight on Saturday, the accused entered his house at Ghoghari Mocholla in a drunken state, and inquired where his brother Ahmed was. Complainant told him to walk away, but on his refusing to do so he was given in charge of the police. The defence was that there was a suit in the Small Causes Court filed against complainant's brother, and as the accused was assisting the plaintiff in that case the complainant had got up a false charge against him. The magistrate held that the charge was a false one, and that the accused had not gone into complainant's house with the intention of committing theft. The accused was discharged, and complainant was ordered to pay him Rs. 25 as compensation.

A QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to suggest to the authorities concerned the desirability of framing under Section 652 of the Code of Civil Procedure a rule requiring parties in civil suits and miscellaneous proceedings to file within a reasonable time before the day of hearing a list of witnesses whom they wish to produce for examination, and in regard to whose attendance they do not desire to seek the assistance of the court in which such suit or proceeding is pending. The utter absence of some such salutary check is apt to enable one party to keep the other entirely in the dark as to the names of persons intended to be examined by him, and thus to take the latter by surprise, when the witnesses are tendered for examination at the eleventh hour on the hearing day. He is then scarcely in a position to shake their credit in cross-examination by making timely inquiry as to their antecedents. The laxity obtaining in this behalf is well calculated to enable a party to cook up evidence by substituting one set of witnesses for another, when the latter are not available for production for some reason or other. No such inconvenience is experienced in the case of witnesses cited through the medium of the court, for in such cases the party applying for summonses is necessarily bound to disclose their names and places of residence in the application to be presented for the purpose, and thus an ample opportunity is afforded to the opposite side to make the necessary inquiry as to the previous antecedents of the witnesses named therein.

It might be urged that under Section 156 it is always open to a party to apply for an adjournment on the score of surprize, but the question of granting an adjournment being one entirely in the discretion of the court, it is scarcely possible to say how far it would be disposed to comply with an application which asks for a postponement on this simple ground alone. True it is that the refusal to grant the application could be made the subject of an appeal to higher authorities, but the remedy would be too costly and tedious to make it worth one's while to resort to it.—Yours, &c.,

Surat, 20th July. M. N.

THE BHATTIA COMMUNITY AND REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Seven years ago at the time of the Chicago Exhibition some of the Bhattias, through the channel of your much valued paper, sang a tune, the burthen of which was, whether they have now under the vivifying influences of modern civilization, risen above the ignorant superstition which permitted members of their community to cross the sea only on pain of excommunication. I then, a student at College, joined in the refrain and tried to make my voice heard, exhorting those on whom presumably the leadership rested to act as men, and instead of making much ado about nothing that they should boldly stand to their conviction and make proportionate efforts to bring about a great reform. I also strongly urged that it was high time for them to shake off old degrading ideas and beliefs and the sooner the trammels were broken, the better for their well-being and commercial activity.

Since that eventful time in the history of the Bhattias a few changes have taken place, but it seems to me that we are still moving in a circle. Yes, three Bhattias went up to England recently. One evidently to study for the bar, the second to qualify himself as an authority on matters educational, and the third presumably to serve as an attendant and cook, thus protecting the caste of all three. It was with gladness we received the news that the first two passed the final Bar and the last has also gone through the preliminary examination of Roman Law and Jurisprudence and Intermediate Examination on Constitutional Law, and that they all are expected to arrive in Bombay next week.

It is now to be seen how these gentlemen are received and what fate awaits them on their return. On their fate depends the future of the Bhattias, and I strongly appeal to the conservative among us that instead of being carried away by the whim of the moment, they should keep cool and without making any fuss, thank these gentlemen for what they have done.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, July 20. A BHATTIA.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Two of the members of the Bhatia community who have gone to England to qualify themselves for the Bar, return per s.s, Yara French mail, which is expected on Tuesday. The friends and admirers of the said two gentlemen invited an influential meeting in the hall of Shet Muljt Jetha Piecegoods Market in the month of August, 1897, at the time of their departure to England to wish them bon voyage. This meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey Muljt, nephew of the late Shet Govindji Thakersey Muljt, the secretaries treasurers and managers of the Halai Bhatia Mahajans, wherein promises were given by the said two Bhatia barristers to observe their religion in sacred trust in England. It has now become the general topic of conversation whether or not they can be admitted into caste and if admitted in what way. To decide this is in the hands of the Mahajans. The Mahajans consist of two parties, one is the orthodox party and the other the reformer's party. The reign of the Mahajans is in the hands of the orthodox party who are now considering this subject seriously. I take this opportunity to say, with much respect, one or two words to my orthodox friends that they should not hear the false and groundless rumours of those who have taken up the business of spreading malicious reports in order to mislead justice. It is their sacred duty to mete out impartial justice towards their caste brothers. To avoid disunion and rupture in happy families and to put an end to this matter peacefully, I lay my humble suggestion before my orthodox friends to consider this matter in company with the reformer party and their joint consideration will, no doubt, bring a favourable result. I quite agree with the Bhatia Dev, whose letter appeared in the issue of the 19th instant of your paper, who has said words of advice to both the parties that the orthodox shastas should require the barrister gentlemen to perform penance prescribed by the Hindu shastras and admit them into caste and that the reformer members of the caste should not be in a hurry to hold any sort of intercommunication till this is done. For any step taken without their performing penance, it will bar the way to those who intend going to Europe and other countries for some years to come. I therefore humbly request the leaders of both the parties to meet together for consideration of this subject and make the matter smooth and open the way to England and other European countries for the purposes of education art and trade.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July 21. V.

BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held, yesterday afternoon, in its registered office, Dalal Street, Mr. Jehangir Eduji Davar presiding. The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1899, was submitted for the consideration of the meeting:—

It will be seen from the balance sheet and profit and loss account herewith attached that the Company has made a profit of Rs. 62,054-6-0, which together with the balance of Rs. 19,755-14-9 brought forward from the last year make up Rs. 81,810-4-9. This result the directors think satisfactory, taking into consideration the considerable low rates at which yarn and cloth were sold in the latter six months owing to the failure of rains in all the districts consuming the Company's goods. The directors recommend that the above sum of Rs. 81,810-4-9, be disposed of as under:—To be paid as dividend at Rs. 15 per share, Rs. 41,250; to be credited to depreciation of machinery account, Rs. 30,000; and to be carried to next years' account Rs. 10,560-4-9; total Rs. 81,810-4-9. Owing to the failure of the last monsoon the water in the wells was found insufficient for the working of the mill and the directors thought it advisable to sink a new well on a low level ground at a distance of about half a mile from the mill and to force up the water by means of a steam pump and carry it through cast iron pipes to the tank in the mill compound. The cost of the same comes to about Rs. 12,018-7-10, and the directors are glad to report that the arrangement has worked satisfactorily. The unfavourable monsoon brought in its wake famine and a short cotton crop causing its price to rise materially, while the consumption of cotton and yarn fell considerably. Your directors have therefore thought it advisable not to follow the rising market but to work short time and curtail production and also to prolong the working of the mill during the whole of this rainy season, with the stock of cotton they have in hand. The directors have ordered out one new boiler of 125 lbs. pressure from Messrs. Thomas Bailey and Co., to replace an old one, which is now under erection. They have also purchased from the official liquidator of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, one slightly used 400 H. P. engine by Messrs. Hicks, Hargreaves to replace the present weaving engine, which is very old. This engine will be erected in the place now used as mechanic shop and a new shed is under erection to be used as mechanic shop. Insurance on your company's property has been covered as under:—Spinning and weaving building, machinery and accessories, Rs. 9,00,000; ginning factory Rs. 12,000; cotton yarn and cloth Rs. 4,20,000; and total Rs. 13,32,000.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report, declaring a dividend of Rs. 15 per share and re-electing Messrs. Jehangir Edulji Davar and Cowasji Jehangir directors of the company.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE COLLISION OFF SULTAN SHOAL.

THE PALITANA TO BLAME.

AT the Marine Court of Enquiry at Singapore, before Mr. Brockman, Senior Magistrate (President), Capt. Severn, of H.M.S. *Brisk*, Capt. Webb, and Capt. Darke, the investigation into the circumstances surrounding the collision between the B. I. steamer Palitana and the Aries, which took place near Sultan Shoal on the morning of the 29th June, has been concluded.

The President intimated that the Court was of opinion the Palitana was to blame, and asked if any further statements were to be made.

Captain Scott of the Palitana made a statement, and after a few minutes private deliberation, the Court found that a proper lookout was not kept on the Palitana and that the collison was the fault of Charlers Henry Cochrane, the second officer. His certificate was ordered to be suspended for six months. As regard the captain of the Palitana, Capt. Scott, the Court was of opinion that although not actually to blame for the collision, he was deserving of severe censure for allowing a junior officer to be on watch, and considered the captain should have been on watch at the time.

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CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA *VS.* Y. M. C. A. C. CLUB.

THIS match was played on Saturday on the Y. M. C. A. C. Club's ground and resulted in an easy win for the former by 112 runs. The Elphinstonians winning the toss knocked up a total of 142 runs for 9 wickets; Parukh, Vakil N. and Telang playing beautifully for 37,34 (not out) and 30 runs respectively. The Y. M. C. A. in their turn could hardly stand against the fine bowling of R. J. Modi and Kanga. Scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

H Mason, b Modi	3
E D Smith, c Namavati, b Kanga	3
A Irvine, b Modi	6
A Spilling, b Modi	0
D George, c Parukh, b Kanga	7
D H Peyton, b Kanga	0
Stewart, l-b-w Modi	3
R Langan, c Vakil, b Kanga	1
D Irvine, b Kanga	2
R Briscoe, not out	0
Substitute, b Kanga	3
Total	30

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

G J Karaka, b Smith	16
P K Telang, c Substitute, b Smith	30
J D Modi, l-b-w Smith	6
P H Vakil, c George, b Mason	1
S H Davar, b Smith	4
M R Parukh, b Irvine	37
R D Kanga, b Smith	0
R D Gimi, b Smith	0
N N Vakil, not out	34
B A Nanavati, b Smith	4
R J Modi, not out	6
Total	142

TELEGRAPH C. C. *VS.* ORDNANCE C. C.

These Clubs played their first match of the season on Saturday, when the former won easily by 97 runs. The Ordnance made no stand against Cassels and Netscher who took 4 wickets for 13 runs and 6 for 10 respectively. Scores:—

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Framjee, b Cassels	2
Rustomjee, c and b Netscher	4
Fitzgerald, b Cassels	0
Eduljee, c Cassels, b Netscher	10
Thompson, c Harle, b Netscher	0
Kelly, b Cassels	0
Lieut Holland, b Netscher	0
Evans, b Cassels	0
Leaff, c D'Souza, b Netscher	4
Lieut Smith, c Osborne, b Netscher	2
Rogers, not out	1
Extras	6
Total	29

TELEGRAPH.

Montgomery, c Thompson, b Kelly	5
Rozario, b Framjee	16
T Cassels, c Smith, b Framjee	40
Netscher, l-b-w, b Rustomjee	18
D'souza, c Holland, b Kelly	21
Harle, b Kelly	0
Osborne, l-b-w, b Rustomjee	0
Stone, c Eduljee, b Kelly	2
Williams, not out	8
Parker H W, b Framjee	1
Farrington, c and b Thompson	8
Extras	7
Total	125

INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C. *VS.* RED CROSS C. C.

A match between these teams was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Indo-Portuguese Club by 114 runs. The I. P. C. C. batted first and with eight wickets down closed their winings for 146 runs. Their opponents scored 32 all out. Scores:—

INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C.

P D'Souza, (retired)	26
A X Vaz, c Jantur, b Stanny	3
V P Braganza, run out	32
J J Pinto, b Gonsalves	8
V D'Souza, b D'Souza	1
L Fonseca, c Stanny, b Gonsalves	17
R B D'Costa, c Gonsalves, b Stanny	10
L Rodrigues, c and b Stanny	15
S D'Silva, not out	18
S X Fernandes, not out	2
P Dias, to bat	0
Extras	13
Total	146

RED CROSS C. C.

B St Anne, b Pinto	3
George, Rozario b Pinto	1
S Gonsalves, b Rodrigues	1
Dias, c P D'Souza, b Rodrigues	0
F D'Souza, b Rodrigues	0
Theodore, b Rodrigues	9
Z Gonsalves, run out	3
J M Nunis Pinto, c and b Pinto	5
J St Anne, b Rodrigues	0
Januar D Souza, b Rodrigues	0
P Braganza, not out	1
Extras	9
Total	32

ELPHINSTONE C. C. *VS.* B. B. & C. I. RY. C. C.

A match was played on Saturday between these teams and resulted in a win for the Elphinstonians by 72 runs. Scores:—

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Smith, b Langrana	13
Peachy, b Langrana	2
Colabawalla jr, b Langrana	0
Radcliff, b Aria	0
Col Oleeveir, b Aria	0
Rabinson, b Aria	9
Walcott, b Langrana	0
Bunds, c Langrana, b Aria	1
Delaney, b Aria	0
Colabawalla jr, not out	2
Hiraji, b Langrana	0
Extras	15
Total	42

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

K R Driver, b Hiraji	9
J J Pocha, b Bunda	1
F A Vakharia, b Bunda	8
F C Shroff, c and b Colabawalla	8
B D Tata, b Hiraji	3
N H Chinoy, c and b Radcliff	20
R F Nanji, c and b Radcliff	0
R M Mehta, c Delany, b Radcliff	14
A R Hongkongwalla, not out	14
B D Aria, run out	7
N N Langrana, b Banda	0
Extras	20
Total	114

ELPHINSTONE C. C. *VS.* HINDU GYMKHANA.

These teams met on Sunday on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, when the Elphinstonians won by 50 runs. Among the Hindus Bhandare and Chonker were the only two who got into double figures:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

G Banda, c Poonkhana, b Chinoy	8
N Dadarker, l-b-w, b Pochkhana	5
N Bhandare, b Mehta	19
D Chonker, c Sanjana, b Chinoy	26
P Telang, run out	0
A Deshmukh, c Driver, b Chinoy	4
P Baloe, c Mody, b Pochkhana	5
K Dati, b Pochkhana	1
W Pal, c Driver, b Pochkhana	2
R Agasker, not out	1
N Diveker, b Chinoy	2
Extras	14
Total	87

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

H D Kanga, l b w b Baloo	28
D D Kanga, b Baloo	0
D E Mody, b Baloo	0
G J Karaka, b Baloo	21
M H Sanjana, b Baloo	0
S P Pochkhanawala, not out	27
D C Daruwalla, c Diveker, b Baloo	4
K R Driver, b Banda	24
R N Mehta, b Baloo	15
N N Langrana, c Talpade, b Baloo	0
N H Chinoy	0
Extras	18
Total	137

POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* MR. CHINOY'S ELEVEN.

THE match, Poona Gymkhana vs. Mr. Chinoy's Eleven was resumed on Saturday resulting in a draw. The Poona Gymkhana played better than on the last occasion, Mr. Sale, Mr. Studd, and Captain Douglas particularly. The fielding of the Parsees was exceedingly good throughout. In the second innings Poona having made 97 runs closed their innings at 5 p.m. to allow the visitors to go in but the latter had seven wickets to fall when time was called. The following are the scores:—

POONA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Douglas, c Daruvala, b K Bharucha	12	not out	37
Mr E L Sale, b Raja (senior)	89	c Gazdar, b Mehrhomjee	0
Mr C T Studd, b Bharucha	19	b Kaka	20
Mr F L Spratt, b Kaka	28	not out	27
Lieut Markham, did not bat	0	b Bharucha	3
Lieut Giles, c Mehrhomjee, b Bharucha	17		
Capt Brogan, c Raja (junior) b Raja (senior)	1	Did not bat.	
Lieut Duncan, B Bharucha	3		
Lieut Pocock, st Guzdar, b Kaka	4		
Lieut Anderson, c Daruvala, b Baruchna	0		
Capt Welman, not out	0		
Extras	5	Extras	2
Total	178	Total	97

MR. CHINOY'S ELEVEN.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Raja (junior), c Substitute, b Douglas	1	b Sale	9
Mr Raja (senior), b Anderson	45	not out	9
Mr Menrhomjee, c Markham, b Ferguson	6	b Douglas	7
Mr Gazdar, c Substitute, b Anderson	94	l-b-w, b Douglas	12
Mr P J Chinoy, b Anderson	15	c Sprott, b Douglas	5
Mr Reporter, b Sale	0	not out	10
Mr Sanjana, c Sale, b Douglas	0		
Mr Daruvala, c Sale, b Douglas	0		
Mr M J Chinoy, c Sprott, b Anderson	1	Did not bat.	
Mr Kaka, c Pocock, b Anderson	0		
Mr Bharucha, not out	37		
Extras	2	Extras	3
Total	167	Total for 4 wkts,	55

THE WEATHER.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. have received the following information by wire yesterday morning:—

Broach:—No rain. Unusually hot.

Bhownagger:—Weather bright and clear. Rain much needed generally. Anxiety increasing.

Wadhwan:—Weather clear. No sigh of rain.

Veeramgaum:—No rain.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 23rd JULY 1900.

Amritsur.—Looks like rain. Crop prospects unchanged.

Ferozpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. More rain wanted generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Cotton sowing begun.

Cawnpore.—Looks like clearing up. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants want more rain.

Amraoti.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants want more rain.

Jalgaon.—Rain much needed generally. Continuous cloudy. Weeding commenced.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. South-westerly wind. Cotton plants flourishing, but more rain wanted generally sooner. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Viramgaum.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Wind blowing. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsee.—Showery. Passing thunder-storms. Cotton prospects much improved. All crops doing well.

Sholapur—Rain general over the district. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains sowing backward.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The s. s. Marca, Captain T. A. Adams, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, experienced strong south-west wind to Cape Camorin and then light northerly wind to port.—The s. s. Tokio, Captain G. Jones, which reached this port on the 22nd instant from Calcutta, met with strong wind and moderate south-westerly swell and fine weather. The Hansa Line s. s. Ranenthaler, Captain M. V. Freedom, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, reports having experienced for the last two days very little monsoon, 120 miles off shore, the wind was north.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Monday: Pressure has increased generally, the increase being brisk in Upper India and slight to brisk in Rajputana, North-Western Provinces and Central India. It has decreased slightly on the Lower Burma and Tenasserim coasts. It is in excess except in south of the Peninsula, the excess being very large over West and South Bengal and Orissa. Showers have fallen in Burma North-East India and Simla, and Mussoorii hills and Mussorie has received three inches, Gorakhpur and Jalpaigurl two inches each. Rain has been slightly heavier, but not general in Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan, and showers have fallen to the west coast and Madras. Hoshangabad reports three inches: Ahmednagar, Malegaon Khandwa, Pachmarhi, Chand, Raichur Trichinopoly and Madura one inch. Temperature is below normal in Assam, Bengal and Behar, and in large excess in Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	32	56	31	42	30	93	31	35
Monday, 23rd July	0	7	0	0	0	18	0	0
Total	32	63	31	42	31	16	31	35
Total fall to July 23rd 1899	22	35	24	41	29	71	23	16
Total fall to July 23rd 1898	46	55	47	68	47	72	43	75

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	28	8
Monday, 23rd July, 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	0
Total	28	8

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	66	45
Saturday, 21st July	0	0
Total	66	45

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	18	30
Saturday, 21st July	0	7
Total	18	37
Total up to 21st July, 1899	22	30

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 23RD OF JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore	29·518	Calm	5	106·1	88·0	51	..	1·60	−5·10
Sirsa	29·512	SW	1	107·8	80·1	7	..	0·61	−4·26
Delhi	29·590	WNW	6	102·2	88·4	43	..	4·10	−6·74
Agra	29·595	SW	7	102·0	86·9	48	..	4·17	−6·93
Cawnpore	29·613	SW	5	99·4	81·1	81	..	6·86	..
Allahabad	29·635	SSE	8	97·8	80·8	79	..	4·94	−9·72
Jhansi	29·64	SSW	6	100·3	83·7	61	..	5·01	−9·96
Jacobabad	29·499	SE	5	107·9	85·0	62	..	0·00	−1·01
Karachi	29·667	WSW	17	95·4	81·2	79	..	0·00	−2·91
Jeypore	29·659	W	5	98·7	80·6	54	..	3·80	−9·33
Ajmere	29·659	NW	12	98·4	82·5	61	..	2·04	−6·10
Deesa	29·685	WSW	15	99·1	82·1	60	..	0·60	−9·55
Ahmedabad	29·700	NW	5	101·3	84·1	55	..

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is given that DEFERRED TELEGRAMS are subject to SERIOUS DELAY.

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Chief Supdt. Tels.

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FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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CHUBB'S AUSTRALIAN
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GREAT FIRE
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CHUBB'S SAFES, BOXES AND LOCKS.
APPLY TO
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
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INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 23.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been firm at Saturday's rates with a very small business passing. The demand for remittance at present rates is very limited, while bills are scarce. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic, ready	Is. 3 29-32d.
Bank Demand, "	Is. 3 15-16d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	Is. 4 3-16d.
Do. Francs	170
Japan 30 days' sight	Rs. 148 1-2
Hongkong do.	" 145
Shanghai, do.	" 197

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been rather firmer to-day, partly due to more favourable weather reports from up-country. We opened at Rs. 94-4, for the Settlement, rose to Rs. 94-7, and close at Rs. 94-6.

A fair amount of paper has been bought by the Bazaar.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market has been steady to-day with a better inquiry. Petits after touching Rs. 1,490, closed at Rs. 1,480. In other shares no transactions are reported.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	17,79,495
Do. " Branches	Inc.	4·9
Other "	Inc.	13,86,108
Government Securities	Dec.	60,714
Other authorised "	Inc.	48,900
Loans	Inc.	59,711
Bills Discounted and purchased	Inc.	51,579
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	47,614
Cash	Inc.	564,357

WHEAT.—We quote July delivery Rs. 5-7-0 and September, Rs. 5-8-6 ; April-May, Rs. 5 3-0.

LINSEED.—Market unchanged at Rs. 10-5.

CASTORSEED.—Market firm at Rs. 41 with few sellers.

RAPESEED.—Neglected. We quote Brown Cawnpore, Rs. 7-6. Yellow Cawnpore, 7-12.

POPPYSEED.—Rs. 8-7 to Rs. 8-8.

GINGELLY SEED.—Firm with no business.

COALS.—The market has been firm to-day with only a small business passing. Some small lots of ready Desharghur ex Dragoman in harbour have been put through at Rs. 16-4. Seebpur, for September, October and November delivery could be placed at Rs. 15, but sellers ask Rs. 15-8 and show no disposition to give way. No ready coal of this description is offering. Importers quote Rs. 15 for Jeetrampur, next year's delivery, but no business is reported.

FREIGHTS—Are steady with however very small business passing. Antwerp has been done at 16s. 6d. ready, and 16s. August, and Marseilles, August shipment, at 13s. 9d.

WEATHER REPORT.—Rain is reported from Delhi and Cawnpore, and cotton prospects in those districts are good though more rain is wanted. In the Berars cotton plants are flourishing. In Khandeish more rain is wanted. In Broach and Ahmedabad the absence of rain continues to cause great anxiety, as also in Kathiawar.

COTTON.—Quiet for ready with rates rather easier, but very little demand. Exporters have done nothing and for Mills very little is reported. Owing to better advises from up-country, new crop prices declined. We quote Good Broach, March delivery at Rs. 226 and Fully Good Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 188, with very little doings.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Week's receipts at U. S. Ports...	40,000	15,000	8,000
Do exports to U. K. ...	37,000	13,000	10,000
Do do to Continent ...	18,000	21,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	6,431,000	8,415,000	8,488,000
Do. exports to U. K. do ...	2,246,000	3,467,000	3,449,000
Do. do to Continent do ...	3,318,000	3,559,000	3,768,000
Do. stock at U. S. Ports.....	150,000	405,000	270,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe, on 20th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all kinds	1,200,000	2,745,440	2,246,420
Do. " " of Surats ...	70,000	121,700	157,920

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	334,000	1,134,200	993,270
Do. in London	9,000	5,000	3,000
American Afloat	30,000	35,000	14,450
East Indian "	2,000	5,000	8,800
Total...	375,000	1,179,200	1,021,520
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 27-32d.	3 3-8d.	3 13-32
Do. Good Bhownugger	4 19-32d.	2 3-4d.	2 15-16
Difference...	1 9-32d.	20-32d.	15-32d

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay on Saturday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	33
Westerns	47
Bengals	27
Total...	107

Daily arrivals of principal food grains into Bombay by rail and sea on Saturday :—

	Cwt.
Wheat	26,678
Rice	2,549
Paddy	291
Jowari	256
Bajri	1,454
Pulse	79

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 21st July, as compared with the statement of 14th July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 14. Rs.	July 21. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	66,85,043	49,05,548
Do. do. at Branches	21,70,009	21,70,498
Other Deposits	451,52,651	470,38,759
Post Bills	7,116	7,105
Credits undrawn	20,38,064	22,18,265
Rs...	730,52,883	733,40,175
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	91,43,958	90,83,244
Other authorised Securities	26,93,940	27,42,810
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	87,88,291	83,73,166
Loans do. do. do.	208,58,695	209,11,406
Bills Discounted and purchased	102,90,970	103,42,549
Dead Stock	4,04,039	4,04,039
Stamps and Stationery	17,407	17,397
Buildings	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,41,227	2,83,841
Cash	206,14,356	211,76,693
Rs...	730,52,883	733,40,175

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
TUESDAY, JULY 24.
Vigil of Saint James Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Hymns 418 and 430.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.
Festival of Saint James.
7-5 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral). Hymns 418, 315 & 432.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
Afghan Memorial Church.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.
S. James Ap. M.
7-30 a.m.—Mattins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
5 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
Festival of S. James the Apostle.
Eve. 8 p.m.—Choral Evensong. Preacher Rev. Father Nicholson.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,08,000	4,80,000	7,000	5,95,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	292	4	362
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	25,70,124	1,03,03,383	1,13,931	1,34,87,438
Total for 24 weeks...	26,78,124	1,12,83,383	1,20,931	1,40,82,438
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,734	2,90,114	7,197	4,19,045
Per mile of Ry do.	73	175	4	252
Total to corresponding date do.	30,87,625	76,95,409	1,40,043	1,09,33,077

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,75,955
Do. to date ..... " 31,49,361

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERNARD—July 13, at Landour, the wife of J H Bernard, C.S., of a son.
WEBB—July 17, at Murree, the wife of Captain A E Webb, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SCOTT—July 5, at Lahore, Mary, relict of the late H A Scott, Esq, Traffic Department, North-Western Railway, aged 53 years and 5 months.
TWALLING—July 14, at her residence, Park View, Meerut, Eliza Rebecca, widow of James William Twalling (late Registrar, Financial Department), aged 70 years, 2 months and 16 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1900.

IT would be interesting to know whether the Prime Minister of New Zealand consulted the Imperial Government before submitting to the New Zealand Parliament a scheme for the organisation of 10,000 Cavalry for Colonial or Imperial purposes at joint Imperial and Colonial cost. The proposal really comes to this, that the Imperial Government should maintain 5,000 Cavalry in New Zealand at the cost of the British tax-payer. It is suggested that a similar scheme should be adopted for the Australian Commonwealth. If that were done on a scale proportionate to the larger area and greater resources of the Federation the tax-payer in the United Kingdom would have to maintain in Australia a military force some fifteen or twenty thousand strong. There seems no reason why the scheme should not be applied to the Canadian Dominion. The home-keeping tax-payer would have probably to find the money to equip and maintain a military force, numerically exceeding that in the Australian Commonwealth. It is not so many years since the Imperial Government withdrew its garrisons from all the Colonies on the ground that the latter had reached a stage at which they should provide local corps for their own defence, the naval forces of the Empire making them secure from aggression by sea. None of the Colonies made any objection to the new responsibility thus thrown on them. The Canadian Dominion has for some years past kept on foot a militia, 30,000 strong. The British Officer whose services were lent to the Dominion by the Home Government to act as Commander-in-Chief, reported last year that the force kept on foot consisted of a number of units without any cohesion, and that it was perfectly useless for any military purpose. Certain measures of organisation and the establishment of arsenals, where supplies could be obtained whenever required, were pressed upon the Dominion Cabinet but were not approved, and the Commander-in-Chief was virtually dismissed for not carrying out the policy of the Government. Schemes of colonial military co-operation are peculiarly liable to pitfalls of this kind. A military force consisting of good riders and good shots maintained on joint account, would be useless for operations against a European army if they were mere collections of units without real military organisation. Would the Colonials submit to the "dictation" of officers sent from Aldershot in order to maintain the necessary standard of efficiency for service in the field? The Dominion precedent forbids the illusion that they would do anything of the kind. To us in India the proposal that the United Kingdom and her Dependencies shall maintain an army at joint cost has an undoubted attraction. The Government of this country would profit largely if the Imperial Government were to admit the principle of joint liability, and pay for the maintenance of half the supplementary 70,000 British troops garrisoning this country. As matters stand India pays for all—and a good deal besides.

THE "Emperor of China," or the Empress-Dowager in his name, has addressed a pathetic telegram to President Loubet, the Emperor William, and the President of the United States, asking for their benevolent assistance in closing the present situation. The omission of the Sovereigns of Great Britain, Japan and Russia from the list seems to indicate that in the opinion of the Chinese Government there is less to hope and more to fear from those three Powers than from the others. The expression of regret to the Kaiser for the murder of Baron Von Ketteler, attributed to the rebels whose punishment is promised, makes no reference to the other Foreign Ministers. Nothing is said to President Loubet of the position or whereabouts of the Minister of France, M. Pichon, or to President McKinley of the safety or otherwise of the United States Minister. It would be useless to draw an inference, favourable or unfavourable, from this studied silence, while acknowledging the murder of the German Minister and promising retribution. These appeals to three of the Western Powers were preceded in the early days of July by an attempt to secure the good offices and even the alliance of Japan. According to the accounts published in the Japanese papers "the Emperor of China" telegraphed to the Mikado representing that the West was confronting and menacing the East, and proposed that Japan should make common cause with China. The Mikado replied with diplomatic politeness that the Chinese Government should suppress the rebellion and secure the safety of the Foreign Ministers. In that event Japan would be prepared to endeavour to preserve the integrity of China. Cold comfort, under the circumstances, seeing that Japan is sending troops—or promising to send them—"to restore order" in China, provided she obtains guarantees which it is evident are not forthcoming. It was owing to the unprovoked attack on the integrity of China, long planned and unscrupulously carried out by Japan, that China is in her present plight and that she is now so tremulous for her future that she is casting about for alliances which are not to be had for the asking. The war sprung upon China in 1894 was, as the "St. James' Gazette" terms it, a burglarious attack made for booty. When Japan had secured it, Russia and her two friends stepped in, stripped her of her acquisitions, and in such a peremptory fashion that the humiliation yet rankles. Japan, taught by experience will not take the chesnuts out of the fire, unless she be guaranteed that her own fingers shall not be burnt. No Power is willing to ensure her against that peril.

Neither Japan, nor more recently, the Western Powers, realised the power of resistance latent in China. M. von Brandt, formerly German Minister at the court of Peking, had a better understanding of the true state of the case. Writing in the "Deutsche Revue" he throws ridicule on those who have so completely misunderstood the whole problem and talk of nothing but the decay of China and the urgency of replacing her antiquated institutions by others imported fresh from Europe :—"A good many harmless creatures in the countries of the civilised West would like to fertilise China with the bodies of its mandarins, in order to prepare the country for Western 'progress.' They inveigh against the pigtail which the Chinaman refuses to cut off, and they do not know that this pigtail means to the Chinaman progress and reform, for it and the Manchu dynasty are only three hundred years old, and what are three hundred years to a nation with a history of three thousand? 'Our own correspondents' and other loafers of different rank, who attempt to inform the public regarding China do not, of course, admit that the Chinese can have anything to say for themselves. It would be well for these people to show greater civility to the Chinese. China is an agrarian country in the widest and in the narrowest sense of the word, and this is the reason why the Chinese look with contempt upon the merchant, just as the German agrarians do, who believe that commercial men have no other aim than to rob the farmer of his money. But China is also the land of learned men. Taken as a whole, officials cannot succeed without passing strict literary examinations, based upon Confucian teaching, of which the religious deference shown to ancestors is the basis. The mass of the people are very free in China, and rarely come into contact with the official world except when they pay their taxes. With regard to his family life, his business, his pleasures, his daily wants, the Chinaman is the freest citizen of the freest country in the world. Were there half as much interference on the part of the Government or the police in a Chinese city as we stand in Western countries, the people would rise in open rebellion. The Americans alone seem to understand that the trade of China is everything, and that a forcible partitioning of China would hurt trade. It is not wise to describe every petty band of robbers as a 'revolutionary party,' or to describe the Empress-Regent, who has shown such remarkable ability for forty years, as a tyrant opposed even to sensible reforms. There are a few sickly hairs in the Chinaman's pigtail, and it may benefit him to remove them; but he will hardly be grateful if, in order to do so, we pull with both hands at the whole appendage." That is the mature opinion of a man of great ability, who knows China as well as Sir R. Hart. If there has been no massacre of the Legations, all may yet be arranged.

ALTHOUGH the Second Division for China will not mobilise until orders to that effect are received from Army Headquarters at Home, the whole scheme is cut and dried. Staff appointments have been arranged and a siege train has been equipped; no less than 1,300 bullocks having been secured for this purpose. As to whom the command will devolve upon there is still some difference of opinion. According to one Simla correspondent, General Wodehouse, now officiating at Secunderabad, is first favourite. General Burnett, in command at Poona, is the most likely to be chosen, according to another. General Burnett is senior on the list of Major-Generals by four years. He entered the service in 1861 and has seen a considerable share of active service. He served in the Ashanti war from the 30th November, 1873, till invalided at Quarman. He was in the attack and capture of Adubiassie, commanded the post of Quarman at the commencement of the enemy's attack upon it on the 31st January, and in recognition of his services was awarded a Brevet of Major. He next served in the Afghan war in 1879-80 as Assistant Adjutant General 1st Division, Kandahar Field Force, and was present at the defence of Kandahar, being mentioned in despatches. He took part in the sortie of Deh Khojah and being again mentioned in despatches was granted a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy. It is not necessary here to recount his labours in England for the good of the service or for the amelioration of the private soldier's condition. Suffice it that he has smartened up the troops at Poona and Kirkee and besides being an able is also a popular commander. General Wodehouse obtained his first commission in 1872 and had fairly rapid promotion as it goes among gunners. He served in the Zulu war of 1879, and was present in the engagement at Ulundi. He next served with the Royal Horse Artillery in the Afghan war in 1880 and was present in the engagement at Charasiah on the 25th April. He served in the Soudan Expedition under Sir Gerald Graham in 1884 and was present in the engagement at El Teb and Tamai and, being mentioned in despatches, was awarded a brevet majority. The Nile Expedition in 1884-85 next saw him with the Egyptian Army and he was present in the action of Kirbekan. General Wodehouse also served with the Soudan Frontier Field Force in 1885-86 including the engagement at Giniss, where he obtained the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and in the operation on the Soudan frontier in 1889 including the engagements at Arguin and Toaski. Each time he was mentioned in despatches and at the close of the campaign was nominated to the second class of the Osmanieh for services with the Egyptian Army. Each General, therefore, is an officer of experience, but the selection of General Burnett would be pleasing to the Bombay Presidency with which he has been for a long time connected.

TESTIMONY to the efficacy of the famine relief measures in the Central Provinces is to some extent supplied by the statistics of crime for last year. It is, of course, not possible to finally judge of the relief measures in their relation to crime until the figures of offences for the current year are published. But it is a notable fact that last year there was less crime in the Central Provinces than in any other year of dearth, and the excess over the figures of 1898, a year of recovery from famine, was remarkably slight. The resolution of the officiating Chief Commissioner on the Police Administration report includes the satisfactory statement that there is no reason to fear that the current year's results will call for very marked modifications of the conclusion that famine conditions are not reflected in the statistics of crime. The slight increase of criminal cases during last year was distributed throughout the Provinces and over all classes of offences. There were a few trivial coining cases and in spite of plague and famine there was no increase of rioting. Of the dacoities many of them were cases of grain-plundering. There were no dacoities of a professional type and it is observed that the report shows a striking absence of anything in the nature of serious professional crime. Among the murders of the year one was that of a dak-runner who was killed in Sambalpur. The murderous assaults on dak-runners seem to follow on the knowledge that these men, who travel through lonely districts, carry postal money. It is suggested to the Inspector-General of Police that action should be taken in conjunction with the postal authorities, to relieve the solitude of the beats or to provide other means for the conveyance of post office money. In the matter of convictions the percentage in the case of housebreakings has been maintained and in thefts it was a little lower than the average. The percentage of recoveries of stolen property was also less than usual. In one particular case, where neither the offenders nor the property could be traced, Rs. 30,000 worth of jewellery was stolen during the evacuation of a house where plague had broken out. There is something not a little grim about the picture which that fact conjures up, of the plague and the robber together putting in their fell work.

WE understand that after the s.s. Zebengla, with General Gaselee on board, left Hongkong, word was sent to her by the cruiser Undaunted to call at Shanghai, where General Gaselee and staff must by now have arrived. Should the position at the mouth of the Yangtse, where the Chinese are said to have been strengthening the Woosun forts require their presence, it will be easy to divert most of the first division there. Meanwhile seven regiments have been detained at Hongkong in place of the three, first intended for its garrison, the movement made by the "Black Flags" having rendered the strengthening of British forces in Southern China desirable.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Sobraon, with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 11 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 9th June amounts to Rs. 5,256, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 244. Total earnings from 1st January to 9th June are Rs. 132,939, being an increase of Rs. 41,169.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 9th June amounts to Rs. 17,216, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 14,213. Total earnings from 6th January to 9th June are Rs. 357,898, being an increase of Rs. 303,432.

COLONEL GWATKIN, A. A. G., Peshawar, has been appointed to officiate as Colonel on the Staff, Cawnpore.

THE statement of the Lahore paper that 41,000 Le-Enfield rifles have arrived in India is incorrect. The first batch is only expected at the end of this month.

MR. G. IRWIN, Resident, Jaipur, is about to officiate as Superintendent of the Thagi Department, Mr. McCracken, who has been holding the appointment, being obliged to take leave.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th June, 1900, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 3,208,491 maunds with an increase of Rs. 68,479 in the earning.

No cases of cholera among the troops or followers at Kohat, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, or Mian-Mir occurred on the 20th instant. A few cases have been reported from Fort Lockhart on the Samana Range, and at Bannu.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MULRONEY, Civil Surgeon of Amritsar, now at home on leave, has passed the final examination for the "Surgeon's blue" and has become a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, of England.

THE 3rd Bombay Light Infantry arrived at Quetta by two special trains on Friday from Mach Segregation Camp. While at Mach a sepoy of the Regiment, sick in hospital, committed suicide by discharging a loaded rifle into his abdomen.

THE two Artillery men, charged with the murderous assault on two Pathan policemen, are to be tried by a general court-martial ordered to assemble at Quetta on the 24th instant, though the alleged offence was committed outside the Cantonment limits.

THE 16th Bengal Lancers and 3rd Bombay Cavalry are receiving Martini-Enfield carbines. These have not the magazine attachment, but they are of ·303 bore, so that there will be no necessity to use more than one kind of ammunition in the field.

NONE of the native infantry regiments warned for the 2nd Division of the China force have ·303 rifles, but they receive these either by transfer from other native regiments or from British battalions, if the consignment above mentioned arrives before the 2nd Division sails.

GENERAL SIR E. COLLEN is president, and Captain Onslow, Bedfordshires, is honorary secretary of the Durand Football Tournament Committee in Simla this year. The tournament commences on the 17th September, Sir Mortimer Durand having presented a cup for the third time.

THE London *Times* thus notices the death of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw of Aden, in its issue of June 28 last :—"Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, C.I.E., who died of cholera at Bombay on the 23rd instant, was a leading resident at Aden for the past half-century, and the news of his death will be received with sincere regret by the large number of friends he possessed in this country, to which he had been of recent years a constant visitor. Mr. Dinshaw was on all special occasions the chosen leader of the native community at Aden. In this capacity he presented a loyal address from the settlement to the Prince of Wales when he landed at Aden on his way to India in 1875, and it fell to him similarly to welcome successive Viceroys of India and others occupying high positions under the Government of the Queen-Empress. In 1894, he received a well-merited honour in the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. Mr. Dinshaw was held in high esteem among Parsees, and was distinguished by the exercise of a wide personal charity. Among other philanthropic works started by him may be mentioned the building and endowment of a free dispensary at Aden and the Cowasjee Dinshaw Free Library and Reading Room at Bombay. The death of his wife three years ago affected him deeply, and he had been in failing health ever since. He had been obliged in recent years to give up continued residence at Aden, and he spent last winter in Europe, returning only in March last to India."

DURING the small hours of the 29th ultimo, there was witnessed at Malaga the spectacle of the entire population in the streets in its night-clothes, owing to an earthquake which had shaken the town violently while the people were asleep. Many buildings were damaged, but no loss of life is reported.

AJUDHIA, the man who was lately committed for trial in the Allahabad Sessions Court for placing obstacles on the East India Railway line near Manickpur with the object of causing a train accident, was found guilty by the Assessors on Friday and sentenced by the Judge to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE latest weather report states that rain has been moderate in Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the east of Central India, and showers have fallen in Upper India and the Punjab sub-montane districts. Light moderate rain has fallen in the west coast districts and scattered showers in the Central Provinces and Madras.

ON Sunday evening while Mr. Douglas Straight, Major and Mrs. Reid and Miss Battee went out for a sale on the lake at Nainf Tal, their yacht was caught by a sudden gust of wind and upset. Fortunately other boats were about and Major Gordon was able to render assistance, the party being safely landed though perfectly soaked.

THE temperature at Quetta for the past fortnight has been highest on record during any summer season known of, though occasional sprinklings of rain have occurred, which also is very unusual. As many as can possibly manage it have gone to Ziarat Sanitarium, including General Sir Reginald Hart and staff, who left this morning.

THERE are 6,281,000 persons on relief, the figures for the past week showing an increase of 124,000 in British, and a decrease of 96,000 in Native States. The principal rises are Bombay and Sind 89,000, Central Provinces 30,000, and the Punjab 10,000. On other hand Rajputana reports 53,000, Central India States 36,000 and Hyderabad 9,000 decrease.

ALTHOUGH nothing definite has yet been announced, it is believed that Sir William Cunningham, the Foreign Secretary, will retire from the service at the end of this year, and that, in this event, Mr. Barnes, the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan, who officiated at the Foreign Department, last year, for some time, will take up the permanent appointment.

THE Academy of Moral and Political Science, which it is hardly necessary to explain is a section of the Institute of France, has awarded the Audiffred prize of 15,000 francs for the year 1900 to Dr. Yersin as an acknowledgement of the high importance of his bacteriological researches and his devotedness in connection with the plague.

UP to the week ending the 17th instant there had been 15,702 cases with 8,317 deaths from cholera in the Punjab. Although the disease has attacked six new districts, there were on the whole indications that it has reached its highest, and may now be expected to decrease. The general scarcity of wholesome food and good drinking water is believed to be the cause of this year's outbreak.

A DASTARDLY attempt was made in the early part of this week to wreck a mail train of the Madras Railway between Salem and Ariyanur. The driver, observing that the train was not running smoothly, pulled up. On examining the permanent way, he found the fish-plates had been removed from the rails, leaving them loose on the track. A reward has been offered for the apprehension of the culprits.

THE Archduke, whom (says a correspondent) I saw the other day, is radiant, and speaks in enthusiastic terms of his future. He says that the battle which it has cost him to obtain the Emperor's consent to his marriage took all pleasure in life away, and that he feels newborn and ready for work and action now that he has attained his great object in life. He is specially gratified that the population takes so much delight in his choice of a wife after his own heart.

THE death occurred at Bangalore, on Monday at her residence, "St. Levan," after a week's illness, of Lady Rosa Davy, second daughter of the late Honble Charles Butler and niece of the late Earl of Lanesborough, who died without issue, the title falling to the late Lady Rosa's brother, who is the present Earl. Her death, which occurred at the age of 55, was entirely unexpected. Her husband, Mr. Vinicombe Davy, of the Mysore Service, was absent in the interior of the Province. The late Lady Rosa was known all over Mysore and Coorg.

KANAK, the village in Khelat territory, the residence of the late Sardar Alayar Khan Rustomzai, was the scene of a frontier tragedy a few days ago, when a visiting horse dealer of the Rustomzai tribe, suspected of an intrigue with the wife of a resident villager of the Mingal tribe, received from the injured husband a sword-cut across the chin, which nearly severed the head. Leaving him for dead the Mingal delivered himself up to the Khan's officials, who, however, let him go home, where the next day he murdered his wife mostly out of chagrin, it is believed, for not having succeeded in killing the suspected lover who was brought in here, and is making a fair recovery in the Civil Hospital.

FOR some weeks past speculation has been aroused in the House of Commons Press Gallery as to the identity of a new member on the Unionist-benches, who presents an astonishing facial resemblance to Lord Roberts. The other afternoon Bobs's double revealed himself, in the course of debate on the Midwives' Registration Bill, as Sir John Batty Tuke, successor to the late Sir Wm. Priestley in the representation of Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities. Sir John hardly promises to create a reputation as a speaker equal to that of his popular predecessor; but needless to say, his somewhat nervously-delivered maiden speech was very cordially received by the House.

IT might be supposed, observes the Lahore paper, that famine and plague would assist rather than retard the recruiting of emigrants for the sugar colonies; but according to the report for 1899-1900 of the Emigraion Agent in India for British Guiana, there was never such a bad time for securing labour in India as the present. Not only is it difficult to get the coolies to the emigration depot in Calcutta, but many of those who do go so far usually desert after a few days' living at the expense of the recruiting agency. The Agent complains that the law's delays and the punishment inflicted upon deserters when caught are such as to render the prosecution of them an expensive and unprofitable procedure. The difficulty in recruiting arises from a combination of causes, chief amongst them the unsettling effect of the plague upon the labouring population of Calcutta and the high wages earned by unskilled or partially skilled labour at the docks, the jute mills and other centres of industry.

IN the Jail report of the Central Provinces for 1899 the Inspector-General, furnishes a statement which shows 6,639 convicts as "received" in 1898 and 6,801 in 1899. This gives a trifling increase of 162 in the latter year. A few lines further down in the same page the Inspector-General states that the increase in "admissions" was 476 (430 males and 46 females). This is the figures accepted apparently by the Chief Commissioner, whichever is correct. The increase is small in view of the famine prevailing during the last months of the year. This is attributed to the adequate measures for famine relief and to the exercise of discretion by magistrates in respect of the former punishment. The Chief Commissioner seems to regard it as evidence that jail life is not attractive so long as means of honest livelihood are available. He contrasts the figures with those for 1897 (15,262), when the last famine overcrowded the jails; and there seems to be legitimate ground for satisfaction in the comparison. In the matter of the treatment of juveniles attention is drawn to orders which appear to have been ignored. Certainly the details given by the Inspector-General for two districts (Saugor and Bilaspur) seem to call for special attention. In the one district the Jail Superintendent reports that fifteen boys of 15 years and under were sentenced to imprisonment. In the other, seven cases of juveniles sentenced to imprisonment are stated. One of them is a boy aged eleven years, described as a habitual, because he had been once flogged, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. These cases indicate considerable want of "discretion" on the part of the magistrates in awarding punishment.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

KOREA AND THE CHINESE.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Korea continues to send troops to the frontier to oppose the intruding Chinese and a collision has already occurred.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The Japanese press commiserates with the Emperor of China, but scouts the idea of an alliance.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

REPLY OF THE POWERS TO THE CHINESE DECREE.

LONDON, JULY 23.

All the Powers being informed of the Imperial Chinese Decree of the 18th instant have replied demanding to be placed in immediate communication with the Ministers at Peking.

Meanwhile, assurances of their safety will be accepted with reservations.

LI-HUNG-CHANG'S MOVEMENTS.

Li-Hung-Chang remains at Shanghai awaiting advices from Peking.

REPORTS OF THE ALLIED ADVANCE.

Several reports point to the advance of the allied forces on Peking in August.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA APPEALS TO CERTAIN POWERS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Emperor of China has telegraphed to President Loubet, the Emperor William and President McKinley, asking for their benevolent assistance in terminating the present situation, and expressing regret to the Emperor William for the murder of Baron Ketteler, by the rebels whom he promises to punish.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transports Warora and Itura have arrived at Hongkong.

THE AMERICAN MESSAGE.

THE EMPEROR IN GREAT STRAITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following cablegram :—

LONDON, JULY 22.

The utmost scepticism continues to prevail as to the genuineness of the undated cipher telegram received at Washington through the Chinese Ambassador from the American Minister. Secretary Hay persists in believing it authentic.

The Governor of Shantung now denies that he ever announced the Peking massacre.

The Chinese Emperor is in desperate straits and after coquetting with Japan and Russia he cabled to the French Government to mediate in the present quarrel. President Loubet replied refusing to consider the proposition while the present situation lasted and until the massacre at Peking was avenged.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

A detachment of Mounted Sappers, comprising of one R. E. Officer, one R. E. non-commissioned officer and 23 native non-commissioned officers and men is being organised at Roorkee to accompany the Cavalry Brigade to China.

The estimated initial cost of despatching a Cavalry Brigade to China is £100,000 excluding sea transport. The recurring charges for the same including forage are £13,000 monthly.

Schemes for the replacement of the native regiments already sent abroad have been submitted to the Secretary of State, and his reply is awaited.

In the event of its being decided to send the 4th Punjab Infantry to China, the 1st Punjab Infantry would probably be moved from the Samana to Kohat, the 1-5th Gurkhas replacing them at the Samana.

With regard to the hospital arrangements for the Indian Contingent in China the matter is in the able hands of Surgeon-General Taylor, who has a wide experience of the subject as well as local knowledge of China, and 300 per cent. over the average comforts and necessaries are being sent out. So the recent complaints concerning South Africa are not likely to be heard from China.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

The transport Upada, Captain A. S. Houstoun, left early yesterday morning for Calcutta in ballast, to embark a cavalry regiment for conveyance to China. The s. s. Lawada was dry-docked yesterday morning. The Ula left the Mereweather Dry Dock, and is now lying near "F" shed. The Zamania has been berthed at "P" shed. She is receiving coal and other stores, and provisions were shipped on board during the course of yesterday. She sails to-morrow with the 14th Sikhs. The Ula will probably leave for Calcutta on Thursday, when the work of fitting her up is expected to be completed. The R. I. M. S. Clive has entered the Government Dry Dock. The R. I. M. S. Dalhousie left the Wet Basin, and will enter the Prince's Dock this evening. The Clive will be moved to the Prince's Dock to-day.

It is notified that the Transport Zamania will sail for Hongkong on the 25th instant with the 14th Regiment of Sikhs and "A" and "B" Sections, 41st Native Field Hospital as follows :—"A" and "B" Sections, 41st Field Hospital, will be railed from Secunderabad in a special train timed to arrive at Prince's Dock, at 5 a.m., on the day of embarkation. The 14th Sikhs will be railed from Khandwa in two special troop trains, which are timed to arrive at the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, at 5-40 and 6 a.m. (local time) on the 25th inst.

The R. I. M. Steamers Clive and Dalhousie will sail from the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, for China on the 27th instant, with the 2nd Bengal Infantry, and "C" and "D" Sections of No. 41 Native Field Hospital, which units will be railed to Bombay for embarkation as under :—"C" and "D" Sections of No. 41 Native Field Hospital from Secunderabad in a special train are timed to arrive at the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, at 5 a.m., (local time) on 27th instant. The 2nd Bengal Infantry from Deolali will be railed in two special trains, which are timed to arrive at the Jetty Shed Prince's Dock at 5-40 and 6 a.m. (local time) on the 27th instant.

It is notified that officers belonging to British Units proceeding to China will cease to subscribe to or benefit by the Queen's Military Widows' Fund from the date of their being placed on Imperial pay. Officers of British Service who continue to draw Indian pay and allowances, whilst on service in China, will be allowed to continue to subscribe to the Fund.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Lord Roberts telegraphs that none were injured in the wrecking of the Krugersdorp train.

THE CENSORSHIP IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Times" criticizes the press censorship in South Africa rendering operations unintelligible to the public, and says that the lists of casualties are frequently the only indications of fighting or the whereabouts of the forces.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

DARING BOER ATTACK.

LONDON, JULY 23.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, the 22nd inst., states that the enemy surrounded and in a most determined manner attempted to destroy the railhead, thirteen miles east of Heidelberg. The garrison, consisting of two companies of the Dublins, some engineers and Yeomanry, skilfully repulsed the attack.

DETAILS FOR CEYLON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Captain Saunders, [Commissariat Department, Captain Macquoid, Hyderabad Contingent, Lieutenant Hilton, D. C. L. I., and 914 native followers left Durban for India on Saturday.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, Captain Riddick and Lieutenant Gwynn, R. A. M. C., have been detailed for duty with the General Hospital going to Ceylon for the Boer prisoners.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

Private B. Green at the Rifles General Hospital died of pneumonia.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

A SERVIAN SENSATION.

LONDON, JULY 23.

King Alexander of Servia has notified his betrothal to a widow who was a former lady-in-waiting to Queen Nathalie.

The Servian Cabinet has resigned.

[Alexander I., King of Servia, was born in 1876, and ascended the throne on the abdication of his father King Milan, on March 6, 1889. He was privately educated at Belgrade, according to the programme of the German gymnasium or high school. When Crown Prince he accompanied his mother, Queen Nathalie, into exile after her separation from the King, but was forcibly removed from her at Berlin, and conveyed back to Belgrade. He was under the guardianship of M. Ristitch and Belmarkovitch as Regents until April, 1893. The country having then been in a state of dissension, the young prince, doubtless at the suggestion of King Milan, suddenly assumed the reins of power. In 1894 his father returned to Belgrade to aid him in the government of the country, and he has since governed under the old constitution of 1869.]

THE GAEKWAR IN ENGLAND.

The Gaekwar of Baroda is visiting Beaconsfield. Replying to an address presented to him he said that wherever there was the least difficulty either in China or elsewhere his services were entirely at England's disposal.

NEW ZEALAND SCHEME FOR A RESERVE FORCE.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Premier of New Zealand has presented to the New Zealand Parliament a scheme for providing an Imperial Reserve Force of 10,000 good riders and good shots in New Zealand and for Colonial or Imperial service. He suggests that a similar scheme be adopted for all Australia at joint Imperial and Colonial cost.

THE COMING INDIAN BUDGET.

MORE INDIAN STOCK.

An explanatory memorandum regarding the Indian Budget concludes by stating that owing to famine and the advances made to Native States, it is now probable that a new issue of Indian stock will be required.

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

The belief is growing that a General Election will take place before November next.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sobraon, with the English mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay, at 11 a. m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

ADEN, JULY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

The German East Africa Line steamer Satos arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 23rd instant, via Mombassa.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. India, from Bombay, to Trieste arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugar 4 13-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3-4
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	106
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	62 3-4
Bar Silver	28 1-8

It is interesting to know that the authorities in India had so perfectly arranged the scheme for the first division ordered to China, that when the telegram arrived at Simla at 2 in the afternoon asking for troops to be sent, all instructions had issued by 5 o'clock, and the first regiment commenced moving within 24 hours. The excellent work of the local military and marine authorities in Calcutta and Bombay also will not be overlooked.

LATEST NEWS FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Steps are to be taken in connection with the coming census to obtain for each military district in India a nominal list of Europeans and Eurasians capable of bearing arms, as also the number of those who are already Volunteers.

The troopship Hardinge, which is to replace the Warren Hastings, is to be partially armed, being fitted with four 45-inch Nordenfeldt machine guns.

It is estimated that the initial cost of despatching the cavalry brigade to China is £100,000 excluding sea transport. Recurring charges for the same including forage are £13,000 monthly.

MILITARY NEWS.

A CENSUS FOR HOME DEFENCE.

Steps are to be taken in connection with the coming census to obtain for each military district in India a nominal list of Europeans and Eurasians capable of bearing arms as also the number of those who are already Volunteers.

It has been ruled that officers of cadet volunteers on severing their connection with school or college from which the cadets are drawn may have the option in future of transfer to the supernumerary list as well as of resignation of their commissions.

An armourer and 32 sepoys have been requisitioned from India to replace invalids with the Uganda Contingent.

The report of Mr. Upcott's committee on the guarding of railway lines and bridges in India is now before the Government of India and the thanks of the latter have been accorded to the committee.

The troopship Hardinge which is to replace the Warren Hastings is to be partially armed being fitted with four 45 inch Nordenfelt machine guns.

THE FAMINE.

THE SCARSDALE CONTRIBUTION.

The Viceroy has received from his father, Lord Scarsdale, a third instalment (£500 each) of the fund which has been raised by the latter by exhibition of Kedleston Hall, and by contributions from his Derbyshire neighbours and friends towards the Famine Fund.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA, JULY 23.

Owing to a heavy fall of rain yesterday only one match—Royal Fusiliers *vs.* Royal Artillery—in connection with the Poona Junior Polo Tournament, was played on Kirkee Polo Ground. The former was represented by Captain Legge, Messrs. Hill, and Fisher, and Captain Waller (back); the latter by Mr. Grayson, Captain Kay, Bond, and Sandys (back); umpire, Major Kirk; and time-keeper, Lieutenant Gibbs. A large number of spectators were present. The ground was a bit dusty, both sides were fairly levelled. The game was a fair one, especially towards the close. In the first chukker the Fusiliers were quickest on the ball, Legge hitting away, and Fisher backing him. Nothing was scored. Time, 5 mins. 10 secs. Score: nil. In the second chukker play remained in the centre for sometime, pretty strokes being witnessed with no result. Time, 5 mins. 8 secs. Score: nil. In the third chukker both sides were playing hard with no score. The combination was good. Score: nil. Time, 5 mins 5 secs. In the fourth chukker sides were exchanged, the Gunners defending the north and the Fusiliers south. Fisher scored the first goal and the Gunners were not slow in retaliating. Bond by some pretty scores ran the ball to Grayson who passed it between the posts. The Fusiliers renewed the attack and the Gunners got on and scored a subsidiary. Time, 6 mins 7 secs. Score: Gunners 1 goal and 1 subsidiary to Fusiliers 1 goal.

The fifth and last chukker was a small one. Nothing was scored. The Gunners won by 1 goal and 1 subsidiary to Fusiliers 1 goal. Time 3 min. 25 secs.

CHOLERA AT SHOLAPUR.

Cholera is bad in Sholapur where fresh cases have occurred. Miss Mead from Lanowli recovered, but Mrs. Meddleton succumbed on Saturday. A native servant of the Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, who travelled with the inspection train, died at Raichore.

THE COORG DROWNING FATALITY.

FURTHER details just received as to the tragedy at Coorg show that there is nothing to add to the record given of the catastrophe at the Kudige crossing of the river near Fraserpett in North-East Coorg. Only one body out of six has been recovered, but as the river has gone down considerably during the week, there is a faint chance of the other bodies being discovered in the Cauvery in its passage through the Mysore country, but the river was abnormally high and in full flood for a couple of days after the event. What really happened will remain a mystery. One boatman, who saved himself by swimming ashore, gives various conflicting accounts which are hard to believe. The platform boat did not sink, but remained in midstream attached to the wire rope which had sagged and was under water. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Sprot, Manager of Messrs. Mangles Brothers Estates, and those interested. The deceased had looked forward to an outing with the beagles in the milder climate and more open country of Fraserpett, but leave was withheld until the planting was done. The dogs were crossed the day before, but the horses were turned back by the boatman on account of the high flood. The deceased themselves were refused a passage and went back half way home, but returned determined to cross at all hazards. Mr. J. W. Irwin, of Jambur, was to have gone with them, but was fortunately prevented. Next day he heard the news. The effect on the relations at home may be imagined. Mr. Elwes was a clergyman, and his mother a sister of the Mangles. Mr. Garbett was also a clergyman's son; his father is rector of a parish near Farnham, where the Mangles lived, and he was called the "Rector" by his friends. His brothers are in the services in India. Mr. Trelawny, could ill be spared, as the family name is rapidly becoming extinct. He was a lineal descendant of the historical Trelawny family. It was a sad ending to a promising career. He was a favorite son of a devoted mother, a relative of Colonel Trelawny, of Penzance. John Trelawny retired from the Mangles, concern to invest for himself, and was the proprietor of Perambaccolly in Coorg.

CAPTAIN PARMETER, Inspector of the Gold Coast Constabulary, now with the British force besieged in Kumasi, has written home describing a thrilling adventure he had on the way to the Ashanti capital. In his first day's march he was continually fired at and when he arrived at a village the headman was murdered while looking for a hut in which the party could sleep. The moment firing commenced, he writes, the carriers cleared off, and every blessed thing I possessed was immediately in the hands of the Ashantis, Lamby, a Government clerk, and my native servant alone remaining with me. I kept the brutes off with my revolver until the thing burst in the barrel, and then we ran, and, taking advantage of a bend in the road, dived into the bush unseen. There we lay hidden all night and next day, the brutes all round searching for us, a pleasant sensation. Next night we placed our lives in God's hands, and started down the road and got through hundreds of sleeping outposts, a veritable miracle. If we had only more men we could put down this affair, but we have only just enough to garrison the fort, and have to remain quiet, hoping for reinforcements.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

THE rains are here at last in squelching, drenching plentitude. Jakko is lost in cloud and ever and anon comes clatter of real hearty drops upon the corrugated roofs. Six inches we had last Friday and Saturday—good honest rain, without thunder or lightning. Since then it has rained every day at intervals, giving us time to get out between the downpours, but coming down properly between. It has been none too soon. The monsoon was a long month behind its time, and even now the daily chart shows us the rain is vastly more local than it should be. It has travelled northwards to Simla on all too narrow a belt from the Arabian Sea, watering, however, on its way, Gujerat, Eastern Rajputana, Eastern Punjab and the western portion of the North-West Provinces, but leaving imperfectly moistened fields alike to the west and to the east of these limits. Fortunately the districts it has crossed have been the very worst of the famine area, so prospects are infinitely brightened, and hopeful prayer goes up in a hundred thousand hamlets to a score of different village deities that the good rain only may continue.

Ere this reaches you, you will have learnt by telegram that the Government of India are moving in the matter of Staff Corps promotions. The delay there has been at Home in connection with this question of simple justice to the Indian Army, has produced a feeling of something like despair in the Service. Recent events in Africa and China, however, have given the Government of India a good opportunity of once more representing the unequal treatment which the Staff Corps receives as compared with the British service, and the mood in England at present is one to insist on such inequality being rectified.

Socially the week here has been a quiet one. Its only dance is the one which takes place to-night at ever hospitable Viceregal Lodge. It has also boasted a pretty wedding, which took place last Wednesday when Miss Carson, daughter to the popular Secretary to the Municipality, was married to Mr. Buchanan, Engineer, Simla Water-Works. Christ Church was decorated and over two hundred people were present, the Chaplain of Simla officiating. After the ceremony the guests adjourned to the Town Hall where the presents were displayed, and Sir Edwin Collen proposed the health of the bride. Amongst others present were Lady Collen, Mrs. Lukis, Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband, Mrs. Dace, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. Staunton, Rev. and Mrs. Saunders and Sir Harnam Singh. The young couple spend their honeymoon on the catchment area near Mahasu.

Last Saturday the first musical comedy of the season, "A Gaiety Girl," was put on the boards by the A.D.C., under the direction of our new stage manager, Captain H. K. MacGeorge, and proved one of the most marked successes of the season. The acting was more even than usual and interest was held throughout to the slender plot which in a musical comedy of the kind is so easy to lose. The story of the "Gaiety Girl," which threads its way among intricate surroundings is this :—A young captain in the Life Guards, by name Charles Goldfield (Mr. H. W. Gough) has fallen in love with a beautiful actress, one of the Gaiety girls, named Alma Somerset (Mrs. Swiney). On this love affair he is much chaffed by his three friends, all officers in the Life Guards. Bobbie Rivers (Major H. E. C. Nepean), Harry FitzWarren (Captain G. Hanmer), and Romney Farquhar (Captain C. C. Onslow), who will talk about various other young ladies to whom he is supposed to be engaged. Captain Goldfield, however, is in earnest and means to marry Alma Somerset. The latter, however, who fully reciprocates his passion refuses to have him for fear of injuring his prospects.

The principal part in the play is that of Lady Virginia Forest (Mrs. Iggulden) who is Captain Goldfield's matching aunt, a captivating widow, no less averse to making a match for herself than for her handsome young nephew, or indeed for any of the three young aristocratic ladies she chaperones. These are Lady Elytha Aldwyn (Mrs. Casson), Miss Gladys Stourton (Mrs Hadow), and the Hon. Daisy Ormsburg (Mrs. Nicholson), who all pay a visit to the cavalry barracks at Wimbridge where the first act takes place. Lady Virginia Forest also brings her French maid Mina (Miss Hoseason) who professes to be in love with the nephew Captain Goldfield and is very jealous of the latter's attachment to the actress. In order to prejudice him against her, Mina endeavours to convict her of theft by placing a diamond comb belonging to her mistress in the innocent girl's pocket. This diamond comb plays a permanent part in the comedy. It proves also to have figured with Lady Virginia Forest in a notorious law-suit of which this lady has no reason to be proud and of which she is reminded by meeting the judge who decided the case, Sir Lewis Grey (Col. H. T. Thomson) who has come down to the cavalry barracks by earnest request of his nephew Bobbie Rivers who is in his usual money difficulties and wants besides to marry Rose Brierly (Mrs. Walker), the daughter of a Doctor Montague Brierly (J. H. Doyle). In the end everything comes right. Alma Somerset is cleared from the suspicion of theft and marries Captain Goldfield. Bobbie Rivers and Rose Brierly are made happy together and the captivating, though indiscreet, widow carries off the affections of a bull-voiced major of the Life Guards, Major Barclay (F. C. Stratton).

The scene on the Riviera in the second act where Lady Virginia Forest is discovered in a bathing machine, in a most becoming toilet is very amusing. Indeed wherever Mrs. Iggulden appears, she carries the house with her, though it is a pity that the songs are not more suited to her voice. The three chaperonless Gaiety girls, Cissy Verner (Miss Sinclair), Haidee Walton (Miss Harvey), and Ethel Hawthorne (Miss Halkett Jackson), friends of Alma Somerset, all help to fill the stage with bright colours and audacity and make a comical contrast to the three high-born maidens under Lady Virginia's care. One of them, Miss Harvey, does a skirt dance during the first act, a very pretty effect being obtained with coloured lights thrown upon her. Another capital item was a hornpipe dance by Mrs. Walker (Rose Brierly) in front of the bathing machine with much grace and skill, as also a little skirt-dancing by the same lady in the first act after the duet which she and her father, the money-grubbing old doctor, sing together. In the Carnival scene is introduced a patriotic song, called "Forward," written for the occasion by the officer who is well-known in Simla as the "Subaltern," the music being composed by Mr. F. S. Cowie. It is sung by Mr. H. W. Gough, whose acting as Charles Goldfield, the hero of the play, deserves praise. The scenes between him and Alma Somerset are prettily conceived, and he plays the role of devoted lover with good effect. Of Mrs. Swiney's acting one cannot say much, but she made a charming Alma Somerset and looked lovely: especially in the first act in which she wears white and mauve. Miss Hoseason was a piquant little French maid, and her personation of Mina was both clever and bright, the foreign accent being most fetching. Major Nepean was a capital Bobbie Rivers, the light-hearted and impecunious subaltern who sings :—

Unlucky the morn on which I was born
The youngest of several brothers
At college and school considered a fool
The prizes were given to others.

While his little sweetheart Rose Brierly sings in reply :—

But now that I've said I'm willing to wed
This very unlucky young fellow
Don't grumble my dear, or you'll find me, I fear,
As jealous as any Othello!

Mrs. Walker entered into the role of the Doctor's daughter with vivacity, while the love-making of J. H. Doyle as Doctor Montague Brierly, her father, was distinctly humourous. Colonel Thomson acted and looked the part of the elderly judge to the life.

The following is the full cast :—

Charles Goldfield	H. W. Gough
Major Barclay	F. C. Stratton
Bobbie Rivers	H. E. C. Nepean
Harry FitzWarren	G. Hanmer
Romney Farquhar	C. C. Onslow
Sir Lewis Grey	H. T. Thomson
Lance	A. W. Chaldecott
Auguste	A. M. Moylan
Dr. Montague Brierly	J. H. Doyle
Rose Brierly	Mrs Walker
Lady Edytha Aldwyn	Mrs Casson
Miss Gladys Stourton	Mrs Hadow
Hon. Daisy Omsburg	Mrs Nicholson
Lady Grey	Mrs Thomson
Alma Somerset	Mrs Swiney
Cissy Verner	Miss Sinclair
Haidee Walton	Miss Harvey
Ethel Hawthorne	Miss Halkett Jackson
Mina	Miss Hoseason
Lady Virginia Forest	Mrs Iggulden.

The next piece will be "The Home Secretary," which will be put on at the theatre on the 1st of August.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Last evening a large number of spectators witnessed the match on the Cooperage between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Royal Artillery. The Gunners, though a hard-working team, for the most part lack experience in Rugby tactics and the smart Gymkhana combination were able to beat them by sixteen points to nil. The Gymkhana rear division worked well together and early in the game exhibited real passing. Arnot, however, was unable to get away. A penalty kick was fruitless but from an ensuing scrimmage the Gymkhana almost got in. Then Balderstone, who was working hard, raced away finely, and cleverly evading all opposition, scored in an excellent place. The kick at goal was not a success. Directly afterwards Balderstone was again conspicuous with an admirable piece of work. Cleverly tackling a Gunner whom he brought down he recovered himself quickly enough to gather the ball and race off. Being tackled in turn he passed to Moore who was able to secure the second try, which was not converted. Tucker afterwards ran in under the cross bar and Moore early kicked a goal. The Gymkhana at half-time crossed over, leading by seven points to nil. In the second half the Gymkhana continued the attack but the Gunners playing up more strongly than in the first period prevented any increase of the score until towards the close. Vines shone repeatedly and made several good runs. A bit of very exciting play occurred in front of the Gunners' posts, the ball passing from hand to hand among the Gymkhana backs, the attack ending in the Artillery conceding a minor. Vines receiving a pass ran in well but on the point of grounding it had the ball clearly taken from him. A penalty kick was immediately afterwards given to the Gymkhana but without result. Hebblethwaite next made a capital attempt but at the last moment passed forward to Arnot. Towards the finish Vines took a long pass about midfield and after evading several opponents scored finely under the cross bar. Moore had no difficulty in adding the additional points. A game in which the play was largely confined to the Gunners' territory, ended with the score—

Bombay Gymkhana	2 G 2 T (13 pts).
Royal Artillery	Nil

NOTES FROM GOA.

A PANJIM correspondent writes on 20th July :—The topic of the day is the prohibition by the Patriarch Archbishop to all his priests from reading or subscribing to the journal published in this country under the designation of "O Uramar." In consequence of certain articles which have been lately appearing in the said paper.

While we have hitherto escaped the bubonic plague we have latterly had several cases of cholera, many of which have proved fatal. Matters here are however, not so bad as at the Portuguese settlement of Damaun and especially Diu, where much distress is felt, and many deaths have occurred.

A New Chief Secretary to Government is coming out from Lisbon in the person of Count De Lagoa, a gentleman who made his name when he was at St. Thome as Chief Secretary some few years back.

Senhor Christovam Pinto Deputy for Goa at the Cortes of Lisbon, is spoken of as successor to Senhor Lorena, the Treasurer-General here. Senhor Pinto is a native of this country and is an excellent public writer and a perfect chevalier in his ways; hence his popularity in Lisbon and here.

An English High School is shortly to be opened in this city by the Jesuit Fathers, who have already purchased a large house for the purpose for Rs. 12,500. It is to be hoped Government will give every support to the institution in question which will supply a long-felt want, and do away with the necessity of young lads proceeding to Bombay and Bangalore for the English studies.

The monsoon has so far progressed satisfactorily and the price of rice is gradually going down; on the other hand that for cocoanuts keeps very low owing to the cessation of pattimar movements during the S. W. monsoon.

MILITARY NEWS.

A General Order has just been issued which runs as follows :—The Commander-in-Chief directs that whenever any loss of arms or ammunition occurs a report of the loss must be made with the least possible delay to the nearest Magistrate or European police officer. Any person deputed by such Magistrate or officer must be permitted to investigate the case on the spot in the barracks, camp, or lines in which the loss has occurred, and the senior officer or non-commissioned officer present will be responsible that he is given every possible facility and assistance. This order is to be incorporated in all district, station and regimental or Battalion Standing Orders.

Lieutenant Wynter, 2nd Sikhs, has been appointed Instructor of Army Signalling to the autumn class at Kasauli.

Major Pinney, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, having proceeded home on leave, has been succeeded at Quetta by Captain C. H. Lewis, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.

THE traditional splendours of the Indian Empire have, unfortunately, a reverse side to the picture in the shape of plague, famine, and pestilence. From circumstantial accounts that have come to hand there can be no doubt that for some time past many parts of India have been in the throes of a famine that beggars description by reason of its widespread and terrible destruction. Added to this visitation a virulent epidemic of cholera is raging chiefly in Western India. Thousands of villages are simply "wiped out," and mile after mile of country is utterly deserted and burnt up by drought. So far as the cholera is concerned it seems almost hopeless to instil into the natives even the most elementary facts of sanitation. In face of the appalling mortality that is now going on, it is natural to ask what measures of relief are being undertaken by Government. Thousands of natives are dying daily from starvation and disease, and to stem this torrent work is provided for about six millions upon the official relief list. The Mansion House Fund in London amounts to about £300,000. All this, however is, so to speak, a mere drop in the bucket, and unless things improve rapidly the prosperity of India is likely to sustain a most serious blow. The change will come with the rainy season, but unfortunately it will be impossible in many instances to begin cultivation on account of the loss of the cattle used in tilling. The problem of eradicating cholera from India will be vastly increased by the existing epidemic. Education of the natives appears to be the least hopeless plan of effecting any lasting improvement in that direction.—*Medical Press*

A RECENT trial in the High Court of the North-West Provinces, says the Allahabad paper, has once more demonstrated the peculiar inability of the ordinary native to understand the European official. It is not pleasing to reflect that it is possible for a bannia in a modern up-to-date town like Cawnpore to accept without demur the representations of an absolute stranger that he is the District Superintendent of Police, and under that impression to part without hesitation with considerable sums by way of blackmail. The trial of the Cawnpore imposter presents many notable features. The condition of the city at the time of the plague riots is well known. The place was in a ferment and very little further irritation was required to evoke such an outburst of feeling as would have made the situation very serious. The principal convict—a European of the name of Roberts—appears to have done his best to provide that irritation, and in view of this fact he must be considered very lucky to have got off with a punishment of two years' imprisonment and a fine of a hundred rupees. The offences with which he was charged were the personation of a public official and extortion. The first offence is punishable under the Indian Penal Code with two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine, and the second with three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine. It is unnecessary to expatiate upon the mischief that this man has caused; for every native who learns of his conviction and punishment there must be a dozen who accept as gospel truth an ornamental bazaar legend of the high English officials who openly took bribes and extorted blackmail. Had the maximum sentence been inflicted in this case, it could not have been called excessive severity, but possibly the Judge may have thought, the prisoner being a European, that the Government of India would probably step in and correct any leniency on his part by an order in the "Gazette."

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LATEST FROM SHANGHAI.

THE English mail brought news up to July 3. By the China mail which arrived yesterday, the story of affairs in the Celestial Empire is brought up to the 7th instant :—

STRONG PROCLAMATION BY VICEROY LIU KUNGYI.

The following is the text of the despatch of H. E. Liu Kungyi, Viceroy of the Liangkiang, to the officials of his provinces :—

"The disturbances caused by the "I-Ho Chuan" outlaws in the North have attracted to them revolutionary Society—men and disbanded soldiery who have combined with them in causing widespread destruction, burning and tearing down telegraph poles, destroying railways and slaughtering military officials who tried to suppress them. It is also known that these outlaws have already taken the cities of Chochou, Shenping and Anping in consequence of which an Imperial edict was issued directing officers in high military command and local authorities to combine and attack the outlaws. The Imperial edict also commands that the local authorities throughout the Empire are to protect Missionary Chapels, etc., from the mob. Now it is clear that these "I—Ho Chuan" people are practically outlaws and revolutionists, who by their wicked arts and incantations seek to excite the masses and inveigle them to join them in their outlawry. Of late, however, we have in Kiangsu and Anhui provinces a large number of revolutionary societies and disbanded soldiery, and the inhabitants of these two provinces have also the reputation of being a brave, savage, and restless people who are easily excited to break the laws. The year before last we had indeed an attempted rebellion amongst the Great and Little Sword societies at Huyang, Anhui province, and although they were easily suppressed they may as easily be led to create disturbances again. The provincial high authorities now hear that the Imperial forces in the North have recently come to blows with the "I—HoChuan" outlaws and it is a foregone conclusion that these people will as easily be exterminated in a short time. There is fear, however, that these outlaws in flying from just punishment may retreat southwards into the Liangkiang provinces and by their arts and incantations seek to gain recruits into their ranks, thereby bringing down destruction upon the head of all who are ignorant and simple enough to join these outlaws and brave the Imperial armies of the Liankiang and other provinces. Steps, therefore, should be taken at once to prevent such a catastrophe among the masses, and all local authorities are hereby required to proclaim the actual conditions now existing and to be alert in looking out for and arresting all defeated outlaws who may enter their several jurisdictions. Armed forces should be provided to put down all attempts at resistance, and if any official succeeds in capturing an outlaw chief or defeating any large body of outlaws coming to his territory high rewards will be granted him in recognition of his services. Let proclamations be issued for the information of the masses that the ignorant and simple may understand and that order be preserved. All are warned from listening to business rumours and false stories of the outlaws' supernatural gifts, as condign punishment is in store for such. Let steps be taken at once to keep secret watch over evil persons, and if any be caught trying to excite the people let such be at once arrested and punished to the utmost extent of the law. All civil and military officers are also required to give every protection to missionary property and let all beware of the punishments in store for lazy and incapable officials who fail in their duty."

SHANGHAI, July 5, 1.26 p.m.

Information has been received here that every soul in the British Legation at Peking was massacred on 1st July.

The defenders of the Legation made a gallant stand, but the food and ammunition being completly exhausted, the overwhelming numbers of the Chinese swarmed into the premises and set the buildings on fire.

SHANGHAI, July 5, 10.47 a.m.

"Der Ostasiatische Lloyd" publishes a story to the effect that the Emperor Kwang Su committed suicide by swallowing opium rather than suffer execution at the hands of Prince Tuan, who gave him the option of suicide or decapitation.

The Empress Dowager swallowed doses of opium, but did not take a sufficient quantity to effect her death and is now insane.

The Right Rev. Alph Favier, Bishop of the French Roman Catholic Mission, and Sir Robert Hart, I.G., Imperial Maritime Customs, are refugees in the British Legation.

On the same day the "N.-C. Daily News" publishes a similar story regarding the fate of the Empress Dowager and Emperor.

These stories fully confirm in every detail the report published in the "China Gazette" of 21st June, which was telegraphed you, and which the Consuls here asserted was all false.

The report of the murder of the German Minister, which was published on the 7th June, was also regarded as false by the Consuls.

The Foreign guards isolated in Peking were made up as follows :—3 British officers and 72 men: 7 American officers and 56 men; 3 Italian officers and 39 men; 2 Japanese officers and 24 men; 3 French officers and 72 men; 4 Russian officers and 71 men; total 22 officers and 334 men. The force took five quick-firing guns with them when they set out from Tien-tsin.

THE SIEGE OF THE BRITISH LEGATION.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

Mr. K. Uyeno, the Japanese Consul, kindly forwards for publication the following telegram he received last night from his Government :—

The Tsungli Yamen ordered the foreign Ministers on the 19th June to leave Peking within 24 hours. Owing to the danger of the journey they refused to comply. Meanwhile the situation at Peking is growing more and more serious, and the German Minister is reported to have been murdered by Chinese troops on his way to the Tsungli Yamen. According to the report brought from Peking to Tien-tsin on the 29th June by special messenger, all the Legations except the British, German, and French were destroyed, and the foreigners are besieged in the British Legation under heavy rifle fire.

THE DREAD OF FOREIGNERS CAPTURING PEKING.

NANKING, June 29.

Despatches received within the past couple of days by the Viceroy Lui Kun-yih, show the extreme alarm amongst the high officials up north at the prospect of a large allied army arriving at Peking to avenge the unparalleled outrages lately committed there against the laws and usages of all nations. In one letter Yulu the ex-Tien-tsin Viceroy who first took refuge with General Nieh, when his yamen was burnt and then fled to Paoting-fu, from which he wires, says that it is now known the German Minister has been murdered (and many other things which we withhold for the present had occurred in the capital). He impresses upon Liu Kun-yih that the position in Peking is terribly critical and says that he sent the present telegram to beg Liu to send him advice how to act and for assistance. 'Foreign troops of eight nationalities are entering Peking, their numbers being from 30,000 to 40,000.' 'I cannot hold out for over four or five days. Send me help and advice.'

THE SITUATION AT FOOCHOW.

FOOCHOW, July 2.

At a meeting of the Consuls it was decided by them, in the present friendly attitude of the Chinese officials and populace, and peaceful state of the port, not to call on their respective Governments for the protection of gunboats. The arrival of men-of-war would only excite the natives and tend to paralyze the tea trade which is just what both foreign and Chinese merchants wish to guard against. As no foreigner was seriously molested during the 1884 bombardment troubles, it is naturally concluded that an anti-foreign outbreak is not likely to happen now. The ladies and children to the number of about 20, belonging to the French Mission and the arsenal have already left or are leaving for France. The Chinese have it that in the near future there is to be a diplomatic struggle between the French and Chinese for the control of the arsenal. They do not say where they come in themselves but should this be the case then 'a plague o' both your houses.'

THE ENEMY'S PLANS.

From the following received from the North by local mandarins it would appear that the Boxers and their soldier confreres have some sort of defined plan of operations against the Allied troops marching on their way to relieve the foreigners in Peking. General Tung Fu-hsiang and his wild Kansu troops are to receive the frontal attack of the Allied troops at Huangtsun, 65 miles north of Tien-tsin. General Nieh's rebellious Chihli troops who are about 20 miles east of Tient-sin will then attack the foreign troops on the right, while a large Boxer army who have been to Lutai (near the Kaiping collieries), the head-quarters of General Nie

by way of Pehtang to Peking. It will be remembered that Pehtang was made the base of the British expeditionary force in the sixties the year the Yuen-ming-yuen Palace was sacked. Since then the Chinese Government have built large forts at Pehtang armed with modern guns of large calibre.

CHINESE REINFORCEMENTS FOR PEKING.

UNWILLING WARRIORS.

TSINGKIANGPU, June 27.

Three days since two couriers arrived from Peking bringing orders that all the troops in this region be sent with despatch to the capital. They made the ride of 600 miles in three days! After forty-eight hours the troops were leisurely moved two miles north of the city across a canal where they are now going into camp. The country is being scoured for carts and barrows but none are to be had. The carters are so afraid of the soldiers and are so under paid that on no conditions will they go. The officers dare not let the soldiers carry their own rifles! So all is at a standstill. On Monday night a large crowd gathered in Whai-an-fu and threatened to burn the Roman Catholic property, but were dispersed by the official. This city is full of rumours and threats to burn and run out the foreigners. They say that many of the "I-ho Chuan" are coming south but this is doubtless only a rumour. Most of the missionaries have gone to the ports. Two Japanese who were teaching the Japanese language in Whai-an-fu left by the steam-launch for Chinkiang. At present the public are quiet and orderly, though undoubtedly there are efforts to stir up the rabble.

NEWS FROM TAKU.

CHEFOO, *via* Shanghai, July 4.

H. M. despatch vessel Alacrity has arrived here from Taku, and reports that the Naval brigades are being recalled to fully man the warships, and are being replaced by troops.

The greatest distress prevailed at Peking on the 25th June, and the foreigners were eagerly looking for relief which never came. Ammunition and food were almost exhausted

Thirty thousand Chinese troops were advancing on Tien-tsin from Peking.

The Allied Forces at Tien-tsin number twelve thousand men.

The native city had been captured but the forces were still fighting the Chinese.

The French have landed five hundred troops at Taku

It is repaited that Chinese from Lutai have re-occupied the railway bridge east of Tien-tsin.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR REPORTED WOUNDED.

CHEFOO, July 4.

It is reported here that Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, the British Commander-in-chief, has been wounded.

Owing to the inadequacy of the forces at Tien-tsin, the relief of Pe ing is decided at present to be an impossibility.

ALL FOREIGNERS IN BRITISH LEGATION.

SHANGHAI, July 4.

On the 27th June there were only two of the Legations at Peking undestroyed, and all the foreigners were in the British Legation. There were over 100,000 boxers besieging the Legation, and the position was very critical. The city gates are just sufficiently ajar during the daytime to admit of one passing through at a time. The city is crowded with Boxers, and many of the Princes are joining their ranks. Steamers can now pass up the river from Taku to Tien-tsin, and the China Merchants Company have despatched steamers up the river to convey refugees down.

THE YANG-TSZE VICEROYS AND THE FOREIGN CONSULS.

PARIS, June 29.

THE "Liberte" publishes the following curious document, dated June 27, and received in Paris yesterday, which emanates from the Chinese Legation :—

"We, the Viceroy of Nanking, Liu Kun-Yi, and the Viceroy of Hu-kwang, Chang Chih Tung, in order suitably to secure the safety of the foreign missionaries and tradespeople in the southern and eastern provinces of the empire, have sent to the Taotai of Shanghai, the order to submit to and arrange with all the Consuls the following stipulations :—

"(1) The measures which we have taken are intended to protect the life and property of the missionaries and of the foreign and Chinese tradespeople without the slightest hitch.

"(2) It is understood on both sides that the Shanghai concession will be protected by the foreign Powers.

"(3) The Viceroy of Nanking and the Viceroy of Hu-kwang formally bind themselves to protect the property of the foreign missionaries and tradespeople in the region of the Yang-tsze and the ports of Fu-chau and Hangchau. They have directed the local authorities in these provinces to prevent the dissemination of false news and to arrest 'Boxers.'

"(4) In the ports already containing war vessels these vessels are authorized to remain at anchor as usual, but on condition that the sailors do not disembark.

"(5) If any foreign Power send war vessels up the Yan-tsze without the consent of the Viceroys or Governors they will not be responsible for the misdeeds or massacres which may occur, and China will have to pay no indemnity.

"(6) The war vessels of the Powers will not be allowed to approach or drop anchor near the Wusung forts and those of the river basin under any pretext, even for purposes of exercising their men, in order to avoid any misunderstanding or unforeseen accident.

"(7) All the Powers agree not to allow war vessels to approach or drop anchor in the neighbourhood of the arsenal of Shanghai, and not to allow the sailors to go there. The ammunitions manufactured there are to combat the rebels and to protect the missionaries and traders. If a Viceroy or Governor extracts a portion, he must not be an object of suspicion.

"(8) Into places thus far unprovided with troops foreign tourists and missionaries must not go lest they incur some danger or other.

"(9) The protection of the Shanghai concession must be carried out very quietly and with severity, for in the present excitement of the people the slightest scare might cause disorders which evil-intentioned persons would utilize in order to arouse a dangerous agitation. Any other method of action than this will render impossible the protection of the life and property of natives and foreigners. All the Consuls must await the authorization of their Governments.

"The Chinese Minister in Paris is begged in the interest of the provinces of the south and east to submit this statement as soon as possible to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and to beg him to accept it."

SHANGHAI, July 3.

The Consular body met to-day. All the Viceroys of the Yang-tsze region are determined to keep the peace, the Governor of the Province of Che-kaing being the only one who shows anti-foreign tendencies. Shanghai is safe, and the protecting force is increasing daily. Uneasiness is felt at Hang-chau.

In order to emphasize his agreement with the Europeans the Viceroy Liu has stopped mounting guns in the Yang-tsze forts and has ceased all other anti-foreign war preparations.

It is reported that Liu refused to assist Li-Ping-heng with troops for the north and accused him of being the cause of the Germans' taking Shan-tung.

Li Ping-hing has left Nanking with only 300 soldiers and is marching along the Grand Canal. It is not thought likely that his advance will be rapid.

THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.

Some time before the rest of Europe apprehended any danger from the "Boxer" movement the Russians in Manchuria became suspicious of the increase and strange attitude of the Chinese troops in that province, and it was decided to take certain military precautions to ensure greater safety for the railway and the persons employed on it.

It may be estimated that by this time altogether about 900 miles of the Manchurian railway will have been completed, and when two gaps, covering a total distance of about 330 miles, are filled up, say, with a rapidly-made military line if necessary, the authorities on the Amur and the Ussuri will be able to send troops by railway the entire distance from Khabarovka or Vladivostok to Port Arthur and Dalny. Even before the Chinese crisis had sent in this part of the line was expected to be quite ready for traffic before the end of the year.

Our St. Petursburg Correspondent also telegraphs :—

The following list is given of the newly-formed army corps in Siberia and the other Russian troops now being mobilized in the territories of the Amur, the Ussuri, and the maritime province of the Russian Pacific coast, some of them having already gone to Port Arthur and Ta-ku.

Besides this army corps, numbering between 35 000 and 40,000 men, which is presumably to be under the command of Admiral Alexieff, there are the following troops—namely, a Rifle Brigade of Eastern Siberia of the Line, of five battalions, the 2nd East Siberian Artillery Brigade at Blagovestchensk the 2nd East Siberian Mobile Artillery Park at Nertchinsk, the 1st Ussuri Railway battalion at Vladivostok, and four regiments of Trans-Baikal Cossacks.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.

The Grand Staff of the Russian army in St. Petersburg estimates the total number of Chinese troops, on the strength of information from their military agents in China, at 1,752,000 men. This grand total is made up of 205,000 field troops, composed of 50,000 Manchurian regular and 20,000 irregular troops, 125,000 active and 10,000 disciplined troops; 680,000 reserves, composed of 13,000 field troops of Peking, 75,000 called by the name of the Eight Flag troops in Peking, 95 000 of the eight flag troops in the provinces, and 500,000 of the Lu-in or Green Flags, and 868,000 troops of various other denominations, including guards reserves, gendarmes Manchurian militia—103,000—river and canal guards, transport convoys, and troops formed of men of different alien races. It is admitted that these figures cannot be accepted as absolutely accurate owing to the difficulty of obtaining correct information from Chinese sources. On paper ther are 60,000 cavalry and 850,000 infantry and artillery Many of the so-called cavalry have no horses, and only a few detachments are armed with carbines and rifles. The great majority still carry lances and bows and arrows. A very small portion of the artillery has received any special training. The batteries stationed in Ch-li and Turkestan are considered to be the best. Most of the Green Flag troops and the reserves are totally untrained. The best drilled troops, who have been under foreign instructors, are the detachments of General Ni-shi-chen—15,000 men—and of General Yuan Shih-kai—17,000 men—the latter being employed for the defence of the coast of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, Betana and Taku. These detachments are chiefly armed with Mauser rifles, of which about 900,000 it is stated, have been imported into China by German and English firms during the last three years.

THE POLICY OF JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, June 29.

Japanese public opinion foresees that the gravest complications will arise out of the Chinese trouble, resulting in a situation which will inevitably offer opportunities inviting selfish aggression unless a clear agreement is previously come to among the Powers which have identical interests. Japan is prepared for the vigorous co-operation on behalf of the "open door" and the integrity of China, but would be deterred by a continuance of indistinctness in British policy, which obscures the future.

There is now a unique opportunity to find a solution of the Far Eastern question which would probably be permanent and satisfactory, but effective action would be paralysed by England's failure to assume an unequivocal attitude towards the questions which are evidently impending.

YOKOHAMA, July 2.

The Japanese Red Cross steamer Kakuai left yesterday for China to serve as a hospital ship for the wounded of all nations. The British wounded will probably come to the Naval Hospital here.—*Times.*

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

ALLEGED COLLUSION IN PURCHASE OF A HOUSE.

PREMJEE KAPURCHAND VS. KARIMBUX ALI AND ANOTHER.

THIS suit was brought by the plaintiff for a declaration that the agreement of the 10th July 1899 was entered into by the first defendant as agent of the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff is entitled to the benefit and specific performance thereof; that the second defendant may be ordered to perform the agreement specifically, the plaintiff being willing to perform his part; also to recover Rs. 10,875-0-0 as damages for loss of interest, &c. Mr. Starling and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the defendants.

In his plaint the plaintiff affirmed that on the 10th July 1899, the first defendant entered into an agreement with the second defendant to purchase certain moveable property at Kika Street for the sum of Rs. 10,401 and paid Rs. 1,000 as earnest money. The first defendant entered into the agreement as the agent and on behalf of the plaintiff, and the Rs. 1,000 paid as earnest money were the monies of the plaintiff. On the 19th August 1899, the first defendant acknowledged the above facts in a writing. The first defendant directed the second to execute the conveyance in the name of the plaintiff; and the second defendant promised to do so, and even the engrosment of the conveyance to the plaintiff had been prepared by the second defendant's solicitors. A further sum of Rs. 2,000 had also been deposited by the plaintiff with the second defendant's attornies, through his agent the first defendant, towards part payment of the purchase money. The second defendant, however, had subsequently declined to execute to the plaintiff the conveyance on the ground that he had not been directed by the first defendant to do so; and had been playing "fast and loose" with the plaintiff as would be seen from the correspondence. Plaintiff said that the first defendant was acting in collusion with the second defendant. The latter had actually filed a suit in the High Court against the first defendant for a specific performance of the agreement although the second defendant knew full well that the plaintiff was the real principal in the transaction and was ready and willing to specifically perform the agreement on his part. Plaintiff claimed as damages Rs. 10,875 for loss of interest, &c.

Nanabhai Anoopram, the second defendant, by his constituted attorney Bapulal Khushallal, had filed a suit in the High Court against Karimbux *Alli*, the first defendant, praying that Karimbux might be ordered to pay to him the sums of Rs. 7,402-9-0 and Rs. 3,500, with interest and costs. By an agreement dated 10th July 1899, Nanabhai agreed to sell to Karimbux the house in Kika Street for Rs. 10,401. On the execution of the agreement Karimbux paid to Nanabhai Rs. 1000 as earnest money, agreeing to pay the balance on the 10th October 1899, on which date the purchase was to be completed. Nanabhai subsequently handed over possession of the house to Karimbux. Later on Nanabhai had to institute a suit against Karimbux, No. 528 of 1899, which was eventually compromised, and as a result of the compromise Karimbux paid to Nanabhai a further sum of Rs. 1,998-7-0 in part payment of the amount of the purchase money, Karimbux, however, failed to pay the remainder of the purchase money. Nanabhai had thereby been deprived of the benefit of the agreement and had lost Rs. 3,500, which he had to spend in preparing to perform the agreement and in endeavouring to prove the performance thereof by Karimbux. It was stated on behalf of the plaintiff Premjee Kapurchaud that the object of Bapoolal, the constituted attorney of Nanabhai, was to do away with the sum of Rs. 3,000 in collusion with Karimbux. It was urged that unless the hearing of the suit brought by Nanabhai against Karimbux was stayed, Bapulal would succeed in his object, as Karimbux was a man of straw.

The evidence in the suit was heard during the day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Mandla & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	3	2	45
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	8	4	45
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill ...	0	3	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	0	4	57
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	1	0	14
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	2	16
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	2
Hospitals ...	0	1	26
Total ...	12	16	225
Total plague deaths to date...	78,358	61,632	
Same date last year ...	9	8	75
Cholera ...	52	48	
Small-pox ...	0	2	

INOCULATION.

Total inoculated persons up to 11th July 1900—199, 225.

Castes and Nationalities.	Total Inoculations during the week ending 11th July 1900.	Total Inoculated previous to week ending 6th Sept. 1899 up to 11th July 1900.	Total Inoculated during persons 1898-1899 up to 11th July 1900.
Brahmins ...	3	1,349	2,578
Jains ...	0	1,056	1,319
High Caste Hindus...	40	59,968	64,448
Low Caste Hindus ...	73	82,496	94,542
Mussalmans ...	1	11,692	21,162
Parsees...	0	1,689	8,236
Jews ...	0	638	774
Europeans ...	1	235	366
Eurasians ...	0	228	268
Native Christians ...	0	1,936	3,171
Other Nationalities ...	2	1,462	1,707
Unclassified ...	0	1	651
Total...	120	1,62,740	1,99,225

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds. —Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
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"HUNYADI JANOS." Professor VIRCHOW, as one of the first to recognise the value of this popular Aperient Water, testifies to its having given him invariably satisfactory results. He considers it "ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE OF THE CURATIVE AGENTS AT OUR DISPOSAL." Sold everywhere.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE WEEK'S CRICKET.

RANJITSINHJI'S CHIVALRY.

ATHLETIC AND LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

THERE was a sensational finish to the match between Yorkshire and Somerset at Dewsbury on Friday. The earlier stages of the game had been so evenly contested that it had appeared as though Yorkshire would be compelled to fight hard for victory. But an innings of the utmost value by Hirst, who scored 106 on a difficult wicket, placed them in a fairly safe position. This was followed up by some admirable bowling on the part of Haigh and Rhodes and Somerset, requiring 189 runs to win, were all out for 48. Thus Yorkshire won by 140 runs—a remarkable victory, remembering the conditions under which the match was played.

Surrey easily vanquished Worcestershire on Friday by ten wickets. The Surrey innings realised 327, Hayward scoring 88 by very steady play. When Worcestershire went in to bat a second time, they again found Lockwood in good form, and they were all dismissed for 159. Surrey only required 2 runs to win, and these were obtained without loss.

At Sussex Oxford University gained a most decisive victory over Sussex by an innings and 75 runs on Friday. It should, of course, be remembered that Sussex were without their leading batsmen, but Oxford's achievement must nevertheless be accounted a splendid one. It will at least increase the confidence of those who expect to see the Dark Blues defeat Cambridge at Lord's next week. It was a remarkable bowling performance by Mr. V. H. White which gave Oxford so easy a victory. He captured six wickets for 10 runs, in eight overs. This is decidedly one of the best bowling feats of the season, especially in view of the fact that the wicket was a good one.

Lancashire, with the assistance of the rain, drew their match with Middlesex on Saturday.

The only match in the county championship competition brought to a conclusion on Saturday was that between Hampshire and Warwickshire. There was an interesting finish, since when the last Hampshire wicket fell, and Warwickshire were left with a victory by 143 runs, only three minutes remained for play. The other matches—between Essex and Derbyshire and Kent and Notts—were drawn. In the latter instance there was no play at all, but at Leyton Essex carried the score to 368 before their first innings closed. Mr. McGahey contributed a fine innings of 122, and thus on each side two centuries were scored.

Lancashire polished off Somerset on Tuesday, in even more summary fashion than Yorkshire had done at the end of last week, for whereas Yorkshire beat them by 140 runs Lancashire won by an innings. Tuesday's cricket was notable, first, for another brilliant century by Mr. MacLaren, who scored a hundred against Somerset at Taunton a week or two ago. He made 108, and though he was twice missed his display was nevertheless a most valuable one. Albert Ward also batted well for 63. When Somerset went in a second time, in a minority of 172, they collapsed so completely against the bowling of Sharp and Briggs that the whole side were out for 40, Sharp, who is by way of being a good batsman as well as an effective bowler, captured 6 wickets for 23, while Briggs secured the remaining four for nine. Briggs really had the more remarkable analysis, since he bowled 14 overs and 3 balls—that is to say, 87 balls—10 "maidens," for only 9 runs.

Wednesday's cricket produced another large crop of drawn matches. After an idle day on Tuesday there was never any prospect of that between Yorkshire and Kent being finished, and yesterday it was abandoned as a draw. The result has had the effect of again giving Lancashire a slight advantage over the Yorkshiremen, for whereas Lancashire have played 15 matches and won 10, Yorkshire have played 14 and won 9. Each county has drawn five games, and neither has been defeated. Sussex, thanks to Ranjitsinhji's fine innings of 158, on Wednesday averted what seemed like an impending defeat at the hands of Notts, and thus saved their unbeaten record from being spoiled. For Surrey Abel and Hayward both scored centuries against Warwickshire, Abel making 112 and his colleague 127. This is Hayward's eighth innings of over a hundred during the present season. When the match was drawn Surrey had scored 411 for six wickets in response to Warwickshire's completed first innings of 404. Save for Mead's splendid bowling there was nothing remarkable in the contest between Hampshire and Essex, which was also drawn. The only game finished on Wednesday was that between Derbyshire and Worcestershire. This ended, after a well-contested match, in a victory by 57 runs for Derbyshire, who thus secured their second victory during the season.

Lancashire and Sussex met yesterday for the first time this year at Old Trafford, and six or seven thousand people were witnesses of play that was interesting from the moment when the first ball was sent down right to the drawing of stumps. Sussex, like Lancashire, are an undefeated team. But Sussex, although technically level with Lancashire and Yorkshire, are in the position that if they are once beaten it will cause them to drop considerably in the percentage table of the championship, whereas the two northern counties have won so many games and drawn so few that defeat to them would mean only a small dip. As matters stood last night, at the close of play, Sussex—if only the weather holds—were in the way of sustaining their first beating, for with four wickets down, including the wickets of Ranjitsinhji and George Brann, they were 158 runs behind on the first innings. Their chief hope is in Killick, who in a bad light played a vigorous and sterling game and was not out with nearly fifty runs to his name. We have also, of course, to reckon with Ranjitsinhji a second time, and what the Prince can do in the way of saving a game everybody knows. Ranjitsinhji was yesterday the most popular figure on the field. People flocked to the ground to see not so much the batting of our men or of any Sussex man as that of Ranjitsinhji. His tragic fall at the very finish of the day roused various emotions, to which expression was given. There was one incident in the course of the day's play which caused almost an extravagance of enthusiasm on his behalf. Ranjitsinhji only did the sportsmanlike thing, and the right thing; but so keen are county competitions to-day that many players would not hesitate to take advantage of a mistake of the umpire. It happened that Hallows played a ball to point, where Ranjitsinhji was fielding. The ball came to the very tips of his fingers and by a natural process leaped up from his hand as if he had thrown it up from a catch. Someone appealed, and the umpire said "Out." The batsman was walking away and was passing point when Ranjitshinji stopped him, spoke for half a minute to him, and then walked arm-in-arm with him to the wicket. The catch, he said, had not been made. So Hallows resumed his innings and went on scoring fast till all the other members of his side were out. Incidents like these lend sweetness to the game.

There is every indication that the hundred yards at the Amateur Athletic Association's Championship meeting at Stamford Bridge on Saturday will be the greatest amateur sprint race ever run. Curiously enough America will be the most strongly represented, seven of the sixteeen entrants hailing from the United States, England has six representatives, and Scotland, Australia, and India will each send one competitor. Four of the Americans—J. W. B. Tewkesbury and A. C. Kranzlein, of Pennsylvania University, A. F. Duffy, of Georgetown University, and F. W. Jarvis, of Princetown University—are credited with having run the distance in ten seconds, which equals the British amateur record; the same feat has been accomplished by Stanley Rowley, of New South Wales, who will represent Australia, and Norman G. Pritchard, of Bengal, India's representative. The best that England can put into the field against these formidable opponents are R. W. Wodsley, the present champion, and C. W. Jupp, of the London Athletic Club. Wadsley is very anxious to retain his title, and Jupp is equally desirous of improving on his last year's performance when he ran into second place, but their form this year has up to the present been disappointing. Last Saturday Pritchard defeated Jupp at Stanford Bridge, and Wadsley was beaten by Rowley at Wolverhampton. Neither of the Englishmen, however, appeared quite fit, and another week's training may make a great deal of difference. They are now undergoing a thorough preparation, and if they go to the post fit and well, the speediest of our visitors will have to equal his best performance to carry off the English championship.

The Irish Union, although young in years, is ambitious. It is agitating with a view to having the Open Championship played on one of the Irish greens. The agitation is quite pardonable, and no doubt that when the sister isle has shown that its golfing position merits consideration the matter will receive serious attention. Meantime, the Irish Union will be allowed the privilage of agitating. The links at Newcastle, County Down, are quite up to championship rank, but the five championship courses of St. Andrews, Prestwick, Muirfield, Hoylake, and Sandwich are likely to be regarded by the conservative powers that be in the golf world as sufficient meantime. The Burgess Golfing Society of Edinburg, the oldest golf club in Scotland, having been originally formed in 1735, has this week celebrated the centenary of the granting of a Seal of Cause to the club by the Town Council of Edinburg. The Seal of Cause gave to the club powers to hold property, to sue in courts of law, and to make bye-laws for the management of the Society. The club has now a membership of 650, and owns perhaps the finest inland course in the northern realm of Britain.

At the Royal Clyde Regatta, on Saturday, there was a good sailing breeze, and the racing was reliable. About seventy yachts started in the various classes, numbering ten in all. The winners in the two leading matches were Vendetta and Senga. Neither Brynhild nor Khama was fit, under the conditions, to concede the handicaps, while Penitent could not repeat her performance of the previous day for lack not so much of wind but becauseSenga was sailing easier in the smooth water. With regard to the result of the big class racing at the Clyde Corinthian Regatta on Friday, Brynhild has been disqualified for failing to give way to Khama when on the wrong tack, and Khama was given second prize instead.

The Mudhook Club Regatta started in bad weather on Wednesday, but a splendid south-westerly breeze made some good sailing from Hunter's Quay possible during the afternoon. In the handicap match for yachts over 2ft. linear rating, over a 30 miles course, from Hunter's Quay to Inverkip Powder Buoy and back, Khama could not do well enough to get rid of Caress or Irene, the former taking the prize with 4 mins. to spare. In the match for yachts above 42ft. and not exceeding 52ft. rating, the course as in previous race, Penitent held the advantage at the beginning, but lost it on the run to Powder Buoy first time. Senga thereafter kept the lead, and, in the fresh wind at the finish, sailed out from her. The winners in the other classes were :—Handicap for yachts between 30 and 52, Mr. Sydney Mason's Eileen; 20-tonners, Mr. J. H. Gubbin's Vagrant; 23-footers, Mr. J. S. Dunn's Psyche; 19-footers, Sir William Corry's Zitella.

The summer meeting of the London Athletic Club was held at Stamford Bridge on Saturday. India and the United States accounted for no fewer than five of the fourteen events. Norman G. Pritchard, the champion of India who is a member of the L.A.C., won the 100 yards flat and 120 yards hurdles challenge cup, the former against a very strong wind, in the splendid time of 10 1-5 secs.

At Wimbledon on Saturday, the final rounds of the All-England Championships were concluded with the following results : The Singles Championship All-Comers Competition.—Final Round : S. H. Smith, Stroud, beat A. W. Gore, All England, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1. Smith plays R.F. Doherty (the holder) for the championship. The Ladies' Championship All-Comers Competition.—Final Round : Miss C. Cooper, Surbiton, beat Miss Martin, Fitzwilliam, 8—6, 5—7, 6—1. Miss Cooper plays Mrs. Hillyard (the holder) for the championship. The Doubles Championship All-Comers Competition.—Final Round : "J. Verne," Gypsy, and H. A. Nisbet, All-England, beat S. H. Smith, Stroud, and F. L. Riseley, Clifton, 6—2, 2—6, 6—8, 8—6, 6—2. Smith and Riseley play R. F. and H. L. Doherty (the holders) for the championship. Ladies' Doubles.—Semi-final Round (concluded) : Mrs. Hillyard and Miss Martin beat Miss D. K. Douglass and Miss Bromfield, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5. All-England Plate.—Semi-final Round: E. D. Black beat J. M. Flavelle, 6—0, 6—2; G. Greville beat H. S. Mahony, 6—0, 6—3, Final Round; G. Greville beat E. D. Black, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

On Friday afternoon "Monte" Holbein, the famous long distance swimmer, swam from Blackwall to Gravesend, with the idea of beating the late Captain Webb's record of 4 hours 52min. 44sec. for the distance. The start was not made until late in the afternoon but with a good tide under him Holbein managed to beat the record by 6min. 41 sec., his time being 4 hrs. 46min. 3sec. During his swim Messrs. W. A. Booth, G. H. Gray, H. Gray, and A. Sinclair, of the Cygnus Club, helped to pace him, and they found him a greatly improved swimmer. A fortnight hence Holbein will try to swim three tides in the Lower Thames.

THE PALITANA MURDER.

EVIDENCE AT THE TRIAL.

The trial of a Hindoo cultivator named Premji Daya who was arrested on a charge of having murdered Mr. Manshanker Ganeshji, K. S. Samatsingji's Agent, took place in the Sessions Court of Palitana. This case has excited considerable interest in Kathiawar as it was reported that the deceased was murdered as he was collecting evidence in a matter of vital importance to K. S. Samatsingji of Palitana. Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution. The first witness was Kana Vaso. He said that he was appointed police patel by Samatsingji in the village of Pachegam. He was informed of Manshanker's murder by a Koli. He went to his house and found him dead in his bed. The deceased had a wound on the left side of his head and a swelling on the right side of his neck. The witness reported the matter to the Fouzdar of Gariadhar. He knew the accused. He had a share with him in the wheat crop. The accused assigned his whole share to him and the witness agreed to pay him Rs. 44. At the request of the accused he agreed to pay this amount to the deceased Manshanker on account of assessment. Premji had sold a box for Rs. 15 to one Khoda Vavadia. Witness heard that Manshanker stopped the accused from being paid this amount. This was six or seven days before his murder. The accused had two sons and three daughters.

Cross-examined, the witness said that Premji, the accused, was telling him that his cotton produce was 4½ maunds, and the bauta (a kind of fodder) was two or four cart-loads. He had supplied the accused with grain from Valsang to Asho. Afterwards the Durbar supplied the accused for two or three months.

Rupo Jutho, another witness, said he was a shigram driver at Pachegam. He saw Manshanker at about 8 o'clock on the night of his death. He ordered the witness to keep the shigram ready in the morning and to come and wake him. Accordingly he went early in the morning and shouted out, but Manshanker did not reply. Then he woke one Anand Dungrani, who was sleeping near Manshanker's cot, and asked him to wake him. He then left. Anand Dungrani came and informed him that Manshanker was murdered, and that he had removed a stone which was on his head. He did not go to Manshanker's house as he wanted to give information at the Chowra. The Banias and Patellas went to Manshanker's house. Afterwards he went with the Police patel. Manshanker was dead. There was a wound on his head, There was a stone lying under his bedstead. He knew the accused. His wife had an attack of cholera. He knew that the deceased had given her some ghee. Premji had made a cotton tape for the deceased. The latter gave him two or three rupees for that. Premji used to come to Manshanker for grain. He did not know whether Premji had sold any box.

Examined by the Court, witness said that the accused Premji used to come to Manshanker. Sometimes he slept at his house.

Anand Thakersey said he was a labourer at Pachegam and knew the deceased. The deceased had his bed removed to the compound, as he said it was hot inside. Premji laid himself down in witness's bed. He told the accused to go home. He said he would. The witness then slept by his side. At midnight he heard something fall. He woke up and saw the accused going. He asked the accused "What is that?" Premji said "What have you to do with it? Be quiet." He saw a stone, half of it on the head of the deceased and the other half on the bed. He removed the stone, which dropped down. Then Rupo came. He said he was going to the Chowra, and the witness should keep a watch over the body.

Cross-examined the witness said that the accused had two grown-up daughters and two sons. Premji used to go to Manshanker. Once when they were all sitting at the *deli*, Premji said that Manshanker would not give him grain. Witness could not say if this was before or after Manshanker's death. The accused's daughters were married. He did not know whether they were with their father or their husband when Manshanker was murdered. He did not know if Premji had sold any box.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—Mr. Mahadev Ramchandra Marathe, B. A., acting Mamlatdar of Thana, has been invested with powers of a magistrate of the second class in the Thana District from the 16th instant. Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chaphekar, B. A., L. L. B., pleader of the District Court of Thana, will be appointed as a Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad in the Northern Division shortly.

The annual gathering of members of the New Catholic Library, Thana, took place at Khatarwadi, on Thursday afternoon. The past and present members of the institution and several other gentlemen attended the gathering. Thanks to the exertions of the honorary secretary, Mr. Francis Collasco, who had made excellent arrangements for the reception of members and other gentlemen, The Rev. Father Pereira, president of the Library, delivered a lecture on the Catholic Libraries. Mr. Jackson, Collector of Thana, who had honoured the gathering with his presence, in a few well-chosen words, thanked the lecturer for his very interesting address and complimented him on the ability he possessed of adapting himself to the occasion.

Moonshi Esmail Mahomed Ebrahim Mokba, J. P., of Bombay, has improved the state of his Free School and Madrasa located near the Government dak bungalow in Thana. A Marathi-English class has been lately opened for boys of all class and creed, who are supplied with school-books, slates, pens and pencils gratis. The number of children in the muster book is now 140 (including 35 girls) and in Marathi-English class 50. A first class trained schoolmaster by the name of Ganesh Krishna Dongre has been employed to teach the boys from the 1st inst.

Mr. Jackson, Collector of Thana, who visited the East Indian Thana Girls' School on the 11th instant, was so pleased at what he saw that he sent a donation of Rs. 100 to the school the other day. The Chairman of the School Board intends investing this amount in a Government promissory note and giving the interest annually as Collector Jackson's prize to the successful children.

At the quarterly general meeting of the Thana Municipality held in the Municipal Hall, under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Dr. Framroze Ardesir Framji Moos, L. M. and S., on Thurday last, it was unanimously resolved that the following persons be re-elected members of the managing committee, for a further period of three months :—Messrs Mookoondrao Anant Ovalekar (chairman), Cawasji Byramji Divecha, Noor Khan and Sha Tribhowandas Jamnadas Jowhari.

Rain has fallen throughout the Thana District to the satisfaction of the agriculturists and transplantation has commenced. Heavy rain fell here on the 12th and 13th instant and the water-supply has improved. More rain is still wanted. Road-metalling and gutter-cleansing is in progress in Thana. Mr. Mookoondrao Anant Ovalekar, Chairman of the Municipality, leaves no stone unturned to secure for the town as nice a system of roads and clean gutters as it ever had.

The daily average number of men employed on the famine relief works in the Thana District during the past week were as follows :—Men 199, women 235, and children 79. Daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in 123 villages was as follows :—Men 420, women 672 and children 783. A poor-house has been opened at Umargaon, in Dhanoo Taluka, during the week.

Srimant Baba Saheb Zamindar has opened a poor-house at Sirosi, in Moorbad Taluka, last month, where he feeds twenty-five poor men daily. Rao Bahadur Narayan Gopal Raje, B. A., Mamlatdar and First Class Magistrate of Moorbad, also feeds fifty poor people in Shelgaon daily at the expense of the Collector of Thana.

Ramji and four others of Malvani, in Salsette Taluka, who were charged with having murdered a Bhagat last month, were tried by the Honorary Magistrate of Thana and committed to the Court of Sessions on Friday. Katoo Vithoo, an agri of Kasambi, near Virar station, who was committed on a charge of rape, was tried by the Sessions Judge of Thana and acquitted on Tuesday last.

Three third-class passengers from Bombay were found to be suffering from plague, when removed from trains at Kalyan station on the G. I. P. Railway Line during last week. They were detained for treatment under the special medical officers at that station in the Thana District.

There were twenty-six cases of cholera in the town of Thana, of which twenty-three proved fatal and three cases from plague occurred here during the past week.

Two cents of rain fell here yesterday and ten cents to-day. Total to Sunday, twenty-three inches and eighty-six cents; total fall to same date last year, twenty-eight inches and thirty-one cents.

The height of water in the Municipal Tank at Pokharan in Thana, on Saturday, was five feet, ten inches; the height on the same date last year 1899, was fourteen feet and a half.

CHINA IN REVOLUTION.

THE best chance for the rescue of the Legations lies in the existence of a moderate party at Peking, which is working with the popular anti-foreign movement in order to bring it under control. To-day, and until we know what the end has been, the one question of overpowering interest is the safety of the representatives of the Foreign Powers. The final settlement of China will come up for consideration in due time, and when it does it will be arranged by the wisdom or unwisdom of all concerned, and their respective strengths. Meanwhile there is the obligation of humanity and honour to be fulfilled at all costs, if possible—even in an extreme case at the cost of lying, on the model given by Clive in his famous fraud on Ormachund. Let us hope it will not come to that. And the existence of the moderate party at Peking gives the best hope that extremes may be avoided. A body of this kind exists at all times and in all revolutions, and when led by cool, sagacious, and resolute men, who know how long to wait and when to act, it may win. We know nothing certain of the character of the leaders of this party, and it is plain that the conditions are much against them. Prince Tuan, who leads the anti-foreign party, is a great chief among the Manchu people, and must have the support of his clansmen as well as the advantage of his official position. The story that he has driven the poor puppet Emperor and the Dowager-Empress away is not inconsistent with probability. We should have expected, indeed, to have heard that the Empress Tseyhi had imitated the conduct of Jezebel on a similar occasion, had painted her face and tired her hair, and had asked Prince Tuan whatever is the Chinese equivalent for "Had Zimri peace who slew his master?" It appears, too, that the regular soldiers of Generals Nieh and Tungfusiang are mazing common cause with Prince Tuan. The moderates have very small power to work with, but little as it is, it affords the only hope that a solution of this crisis can be reached with Chinese aid.

For, indeed, it is becoming unpardonably foolish to go on talking as some among us still do of making the Tsung li Yamen know its place, and of giving lessons to the Viceroys by mere threats. The Japanese public men, whose opinions are reported by the "Daily News" must be in the right when they say that the Chinese people, at any rate in the Northern Provinces, is up in arms again fore

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

According to Mr. Christopher, from observations made on Chicago schoolchildren of both sexes, girls have more endurance in work than boys until the age of 14. From 14 to 20 the working power of a girl does not increase till the age of 20, whereas that of a boy continues to grow. The energy displayed by girls of 20 is about half that of boys of the same age. Other observations tend to prove that intellectual and physical superiority in general go together among these children, and Mr. Macdonald, of Washington confirms these results.

It is commonly observed that girls are more precocious than boys but after 14th the boys take the lead. Mr. Christopher also finds that children born in summer are stronger, healthier, and brighter than those born in winter. If we are not mistaken the opinion that summer-born children are the brighter was also ventilated in the "English Mechanic" some years ago by Mr. A. B. Macdowall F.R. Met.S., the well-known meteorological investigator. If this view is correct it might be advisable to see that nurseries are made as cosy and cheerful as possible. Attention is now paid to warming, but perhaps lighting is equally important.

The "telegraphone," a new electrical marvel, invented by Herr Poulsen, of Copenhagen, has been already noticed in this column, and as we have said, is an apparatus for recording telephonic messages on a band of steel by magnetism. The messages can be reproduced in a telephone by a process of reaction at a future time. The apparatus can be seen in the Gallery of Machines at the Paris Exhibition, where it is explained by a Danish lady. Messages brought from Denmark on the steel were found in good order in spite of the journey. She states that the record will bear a thousand repetitions, more or less, and proposes to distribute news, &c., to a number of subscribers by it. Herr Pedersen, a collaborator of Poulsen, has invented a "duplex" arrangement of the instrument by which two messages can be recorded simultaneously.

"La Nature" contains an illustrated description of a new electroscope for radio-active bodies, that is, bodies like the salts of uranium which emit rays. It is the invention of M. Curie, and is made at the Societe Centrale des Produits Cnimiques, 44, Rue des Ecoles, Paris.

According to M.M. Achard and Clerc, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, the serum of blood contains a ferment which opposes the coagulating action of pressure on milk.

Mr. A J. Henry, in the United States "Monthly Weather Review," shows that more lives were lost in the United States by lightning last year than ever before. No fewer than 502 persons died, and 820 were injured in some way. Most of the fatalities (45 per cent.) occurred in the open, 34 per cent. in houses, 12 per cent. under trees, and 9 per cent. in barns. At least a dozen were killed either in taking clothes from clothes-lines of wire or coming near them.

In a paper to the Academy of Science, St. Louis, Mo., U.S., by Dr. M. A Goldstein, it is maintained that the best form of breathing for "voice production" and singing is a rational combination of the costal with the diaphragmatic type. Reserve force in breathing is best attained by deep inspiration, fixation of the distended diaphragm and thorax. To facilitate vocalisation the larynx should never be tightly contracted by the muscles of the throat, especially in the production of registers. On the resonating cavities, their proper conformation and position in relation to the vibrating cords and larynx, depend the quality and timbre of the voice, so that the careful and proper placing of tones is perhaps the most essential factor in voice production.

An earthquake near the rancho of Cardona, Colima, Mexico, on December 19 last opened a rift in the ground which, on examination, led to a cavern of many galleries. The rock is a kind of hard mineral paste, the vaults are decorated with sculptures in relief and a quantity of human bones, terra cottas, and stone idols have been found in them.

During the recent solar eclipse, the sensitive plants (Mimosa pudica) and the Mimosa Denhartu in the Botanic Garden of Madrid were seen to move their leaves and flowers spontaneously. Plants of the species Acacia from New Holland did the like. The oriental poppy shut its flowers, so did the Eschscholtsia Californica, the Glaucium luteum, the Nemophila oculata, &c. On the other hand, the Anagalis orvensis, Calandrinia discolor &c., opened their corollas during the eclipse, and closed them afterwards.

According to a German botanist, of the 4,300 species of flowering plants cultivated in Europe, only 429, or about one-tenth, have a scent. Flowers with white or creamy petals are, as a rule, the most odorous, the proportion being 187 to 1,121. Next come yellow flowers with 77 to 951, reds 64 to 823, blues 34 to 594, and violets 13 to 308. Of 3,880 varieties, at least 1,560 have a disagreeable and 2,300 an indifferent smell.

It is stated by a French scientific journal that the Channel steamers running between Folkestone and Boulogne, Dover and Calais, Newhaven and Dieppe, will use the wireless telegraph. The ports will signal to each other or to the vessels, which when the ordinary telegraph is interrupted, may thus be spared the trouble of crossing the Channel, only to find the ports closed by the weather.

M. Perrotin, Director of the Observatory at Nice, during March and April, observed remarkable brightness in parts of the "zodiacal light," which are ordinarily dim, and in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, he asks if the splendour is owing to the changes in the form and intensity of the solar corona remarked in the recent eclipse.

Lavoisier, the great French chemist, is to have a statue in the Rue Tronchet, Paris, near the house he occupied in 1792. One bas-relief, by Barrias, will represent him working with his wife in his laboratory and another in the act of explaining his discoveries to the Academie des Sciences. The monument will be unveiled on July 27th by the Minister of Public Instruction.

The stereoscopic fluorescope of Mr. Mackenzie Davidson allows bones, bullets, &c., in the body to be seen by Rontgen rays on a screen in stereoscopic relief, which is an advantage to surgeons.

According to a paper by Mr. W. Marriott, the Royal Meterological Society, the rainfall in England is greater on the west than on the east coast, and increases with the altitude above the sea. In the east the maximum at all heights generally in October, but in the west in November. The months of April and June are very dry in the west, and both in east and west there is a great increase of rainfall from June to July.

Now that the birthplace of Buddha has been identified, Mr. W. Peppe, of the Birdpur estate on the Nepaul frontier, has excavated a reliquant or "stupa" of the teacher and found relics in a casket of the third or possibly the fourth century B. C. The remains of Buddha, after cremation were parted among eight sections of the Sakyclan of this region, and these are probably a portion of them. An account of them is expected in the "Royal Asiatic Society's Journal."

The Lotus Arabicus is a small plant like vetch, and grows in Egypt, Nubia, and other parts of North Africa, especially on the Nile from Luxor to Wady Halfa. "Kuchcr," as the natives call it is used as fodder, but at some stages of its growth, especially up to seeding time is poisonous to horses, goats and sheep. Mr. W. R. Dunstan, Director of the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute, finds that it emits prussic acid which comes from a yellow crystalline substance called lotusin. Sugar and a new yellow pigment called lotoflavin are obtained from it. An account of the analysis was recently given by him and Mr. T. A. Henry to the Royal Society.

According to Professor Adam Sedgwick, of Cambridge University during the "prefossili ferous" period of the earth that is, the period prior to the one of which fossils remain to us and while the existing forms of life were being established, "variation" in heredity was considerably greater than it is now, so that the development of animals and man could take place faster.

The operator who experiments in flying stands on the hill-side, raises up the apparatus, which is steadied by a companion, and quickly slips under and within the machine. He faces the wind. This wind buffets the wings from side to side and up or down, so that he has much difficulty in obtaining a poise. This is finally accomplished by bracing the cross-piece of the machine's frame against his back, and depressing the front edge of the wings so that they will be struck from above by the wind. His arm-pits rest on a pair of horizontal bars, and he grasps a pair of vertical bars with his hands. He is in no way attached to the machine, so that he may disengage himself instantly should anything go wrong. Then, still facing dead into the wind, he takes one or two, never more than four running steps forward, raising up the front edge of the apparatus at the last moment, and the air claims him. Then he sails forward into the wind on a generally descending course. The Multiplewing machine was provided with a seat, but there was no time to sit down, as each glide of two to three hundred feet took but eight to twelve seconds and then it was time to alight. This latter phase of the problem had been the subject of meditation for months, and the conclusion had been reached to imitate the sparrow. When the latter approaches the street, he throws his body back, tilts his outspread wings, nearly square to the course, and on the cushion of air thus encountered he stops his speed and drops lightly to the ground. So do all birds. We tried it with misgivings, but found it perfectly effective.

OUR WARS AND OUR WOUNDED.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. BURDETT-COUTTS.

SIR,—The subject which I have been compelled to bring before the public is in danger of being confused by side issues fatal to the cause at stake.

The two real issues are the truth of my statements, about which I have no anxiety save the pain they must have caused in many quarters, and an improvement in the soldier's condition in war time, which was my sole motive in making them public.

(1) Is it too late to appeal to the patriotism of all men to keep a question concerning the lives and well-being of our soldiers above the plane of party?

(2) I deplore the tendency to convert the statements I have made into an individual attack on Lord Roberts or any other officer. The public must judge of the fairness of attributing to me a meaning for which there is no foundation in anything I have said or written, and which I have most explicitly disclaimed. But what I am far more concerned about is the result of such a course. Lord Roberts is the most popular commander of modern times with all ranks. To allow people, whether soldiers or civilians, to think that they are attacking him by telling the truth about the condition of the hospitals is to place a serious barrier in the way of the truth coming out. It is obvious that in the heat of debate this result was not foreseen and certainly not intended; but I think it will be apparent to all.

(3) What can only be characterized as a misrepresentation, and one as groundless as the last and as widely circulated, is that I have attacked the "personnel" of the Royal Army Medical Corps, the doctors and nurses, for the manner in which they have performed their duties. No suggestion could be more untrue. Not only throughout my series of articles in "The Times," but in every word I have written or spoken I have taken up an attitude most favourable to them. In the former I pointed out unfair disabilities which the system imposes on them; in the latter I have paid warm personal tribut to the work they have done under the very conditions I described.

May I beg the aid of the Press, whose assistance to the public cause has been so generous, to dispel these three assumptions and all other side issues which will imperil the real interests involved?

What we want is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—and then, if the truth demands it, reform. Let it be made clear to all concerned that it is a duty they owe to the soldiers of the future and to the country to tell their story, whatever it may be, and that they can do it without attacking any man and without prejudice to themselves.

Your obedient servant,
W. BURDETT-COUTTS.

1, Stratton-street, W., July 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—"The Times," in sympathy with the nation, can only desire the truth. Mr. Burdett-Coutts's charges in your issue of June 27, and in the House of Commons yesterday, have given pain and grief to thousands of hearts throughout the Empire. Let me endeavour "to soothe the anxieties of the many who must inevitably suffer." Not by my own inquiry and observation, detailed in your columns of February 20; not by the evidence of the leaders of the medical profession in great Britain and Ireland; but by the testimony of two South African sick now with me.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts said:—

"No. 9 General Hospital arrived at Bloemfontein on April 8. . . . The time which he dealt with covered the period from April 1 to the end of May. . . . No. 9 General Hospital was to his mind nothing but a tented city of pestilence. There was no attempt at classification. Men staggered or were carried into that hospital, one marked N.Y.D. (not yet diagnosed), and S.C.F (simple continuous fever). What chance or hope had these men of escaping the deadly disease of the man between them? . . . This hospital had no kitchen. . . . Two months after the occupation of Bloemfontein it had a staff of 20 nurses for 1,760 patients. . . . He did not know the number of orderlies in this hospital, but the great proportion of them were entirely untrained private soldiers, taken from infantry regiments. . . . If any hon. member had a typhoid patient in his house, would he not think it an absurd thing to go into the street, call in a navy, and say "Nurse me that typhoid patient?"

A harrowing picture. Private Charles Morgan, of the regiment under my commad and of the C.I.V. Mounted Infantry, has, however, just handed to me this report:—

"I went sick about the 8th of May about 40 miles north of Bloemfontein with a slight touch of sunstrok. The ambulance wagons being all in use, as I understood, attending the wounded, we were sent down to Bloemfontein in ox wagons. Arriving there after a three days' journey, I was put into No. 9 General Hospital, being carried into a marquee and placed on a bed. The bedstead was an iron one fitted with a spring mattress and with clean sheets, quilt, &c. There were eight beds in a tent, which was complete with everything that a sick man could be expected to require. As regards the medical staff we were visited twice a day by the doctor. A nursing sister was in and out of the tent all day, and the orderly, a member of the St. John Ambulance Association, was always with us, every one being as kind and nice as if they had been one's own relations. I was only in bed four days and the remainder of my stay I spent in wandering round amongst the other tents and although, as there were not enough marquees, some of the men were in bell tents, every one appeared pretty comfortable. I was about ten days in hospital at Bloemfontein and can only say that I was treated with the greatest kindness by the whole of the staff and was as comfortable as I could have been at home."

Trooper D. Macnamara, of Robert's Horse, accidentally met me at Kimberley soon after its relief. He brings the following letter, the original of which with Private Morgan's reports, I will send to my friend Mr. Burdett-Coutts:—

"June 30 1900.

Dear Sir Howard,—In view of the present discussion in Parliament and the Press concerning the treatment of the sick and wounded in South Africa, I feel compelled to give you my own experience there as a patient, which tends to show that the state of affairs described by Mr. Burdett-Coutts was at the worst but a solitary instance, and due to the difficulties of transport and the necessity for giving precedence to more urgent matters than the conveyance of patients to the rear. I was in No. 3 General Hospital at Rondebosch for four weeks, and during the whole of that time the treatment was of a kind that left nothing to be desired. The attention and skill of the orderlies and staff generally were beyond praise, and altogether I never wish for bettr treatment. During my stay at Rondebosch, Lord Roberts came in to see for himself how things were going before he left for the front. He came into my tent and asked my name and corps. On my replying he said,: 'One volunteer is worth 20 pressed men.' He then asked for my name again. 'Yes, yes,' he said, tapping his forehead, 'Macnamara, Macnamara, I shall remember that name.'

"I rejoined my regiment at Orange River, going on with them to Kimberley. Here I again spent seven days in the drill hall, which had been converted into a hospital. The treatment and attention were of the very best and the food wonderful considering that communication had not been re-established and supplies naturally very limited.

"When dismissed from hospital I left with the convoy to catch the main column at Poplar Grove—a few miles from Paardeberg—and proceeded with the column to Bloemfontein. There my knee went wrong again, and I put in another four days in the field hospital under practically the same conditions as at Kimberley. The same skill and unremitting attention and the same wonderful abundance and quality of food.

"I may mention that all have heard from comrades and others who have been in hospital since the beginning of the war tends to confirm my impression that the medical staff are performing miracles in their care of the sick and wounded, in spite of the enormous difficulties of their work.

"I am, Sir, yours obediently,
"D. MACNAMARA."

Trooper Macnamara, who, I may say, gave up a lucrative post in India to come with seven others to fight in the ranks for England, adds verbally that Lord Roberts said, "When you come up to the front and see me, speak to me at any time." I also asked Private Morgan if he had ever seen the Commander-in-Chief. "Seen him," was the reply, "I should think I had dozens of times, and any time I could have spoken to him. Lord Roberts moved about the camp freely and rather liked soldiers speaking to him." I hear also of an orderly who did not know Lord Roberts, for whom he was carrying a despatch, by sight riding up to another orderly and asking aloud, "Where's Bobs?" "Here I am, my lad, what can I do for you?" said a cheery voice close by. It was that of the Commander-in-Chief, before whom the member for Westminster tells us he was unable to lay personally his discovery of "the growing scenes of neglect and inhumanity, of suffering and death," with which he has this week, at this distance, after this delay, shocked the public.

Yours faithfully,
C. E. HOWARD VINCENT.

Queen's Westminster-hall, June 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—I do not want to enter into the controversy as to whether the arrangements in South Africa were as good as could be expected or not. But I do wish to say that 21 per cent. of deaths amongst typhoid patients is not the death-rate at the London hospitals as has been stated, so far without contradiction. I have looked up the returns of the London Hospital for three years, and I find that the death-rate is only 15 per cent., and it must be remembered that many patients come here at the very last stages of the fever, when they are past all help.

I believe that, if the statistics of the Metropolitan Asylums Board were taken, the percentage of deaths would be considerably lower.

Yours faithfully,
SYDNEY HOLLAND, Chairman, London Hospital.

Constitutional Club, Northumberland-avenue, July 2.

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The general opinion concerning the new product Van Houten's Chocolate for eating—which has now been on sale to the public for some months,—is highly favorable. The public recognise that this Chocolate ranks as highly among chocolates as Van Houten's Cocoa does among cocoas; in other words, that Van Houten's Chocolate excels in delicious flavor, and in wholesomeness of composition.

Every day much harm is done by the excessive consumption of cheap confectioneries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste and doubtful composition.

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N.B.—INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
(Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla Cleanses the Blood of all Dangerous Humours.)
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In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 5/- and 6/6.
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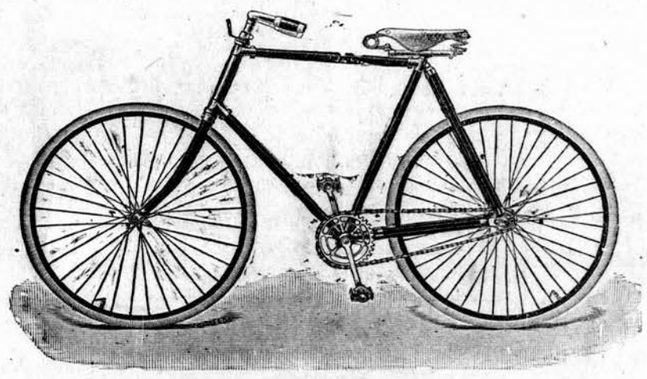

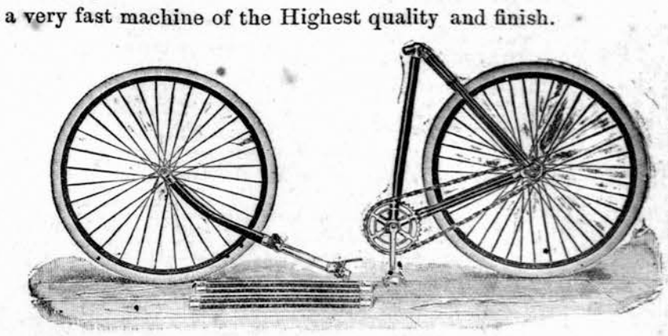

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Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain: 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake: detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case: detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two. If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security unquestionable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

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The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

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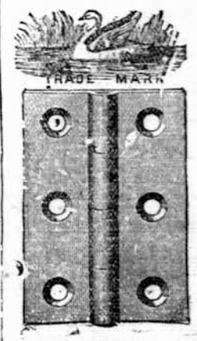

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